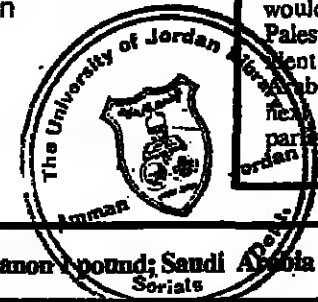


SANAA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday toured areas of North Yemen hit by an earthquake last month which officials estimate killed about 3,000 people. Mr. Arafat, who earlier flew into the capital, Sanaa, expressed Palestinian sympathy for the disaster victims when he visited Dhamar and other areas. Officials said the PLO chief would spend several days in the country for talks about recent Palestinian developments with Yemeni leaders, including President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Mr. Arafat, a frequent visitor to the Arabian peninsula states, announced in Algeria Sunday that the next meeting of the Palestine National Council, the Palestine parliament in exile, would begin in Algiers on Feb. 14.



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### Fatah leaders escape assassination attempt

DAMASCUS (R) — Samih Abu Qweik, a member of the Palestinian Fatah commando movement's central committee, and several other leaders escaped an assassination attempt near the northeastern city of Baalbek Sunday, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported. It said the attempt was made after Mr. Qweik ended a speech at a parade, held to mark the 18th anniversary of "the launching of the Palestinian Revolution." SANA gave no other details.

### Shamir indicates Israel is discussing POWs with PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir indicated Monday that Israel is negotiating for the release of prisoners of war with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Israel Radio reported. It quoted Mr. Shamir as telling parliament's foreign affairs committee that Israel was in contact "with bodies with whom we do not normally have political relations concerning the prisoners." Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said last week he was mediating between Israel and the PLO for an exchange of prisoners. Eight Israeli soldiers are known to have been captured by the PLO after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June. Israel is still holding about 6,000 Palestinian commandos captured during the war. Mr. Shamir was quoted as telling the committee that Israel had relaxed its policy of not negotiating with the PLO because of the humanitarian importance of releasing prisoners.

### Flood continues in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Floodwaters continued to rise in Louisiana Monday forcing more people to flee their homes. National guardsmen helped people evacuate houses to escape waters five feet (1.5 metres) or more deep. Flooding rivers are not expected to crest until later this week although the rains stopped Monday. President Reagan visited the state briefly Sunday to assure the 10,000 people made homeless by the floods that the federal government would help them. State officials have estimated that damage has already reached \$100 million in six waterlogged counties with estimates from many other areas not yet in.

### Solidarity activist gives himself up

WARSAW (R) — An activist of Poland's outlawed Solidarity trade union gave himself up to the authorities Monday after escaping from an internment camp on Oct. 2 and was allowed to return home, the official PAP news agency said. PAP said Boguslaw Szybski, a member of Solidarity's national commission from the northern city of Elblag, had escaped a week before the union was officially dissolved and gone into hiding. After offering an explanation at the Elblag provincial police headquarters, Mr. Szybski was sent home, PAP said.

### Soviets announce elections for 2 parliamentary seats

MOSCOW (R) — Formal elections were officially announced Monday night for two parliamentary seats left vacant by the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Two official decrees, announced by TASS news agency, said elections would take place on Feb. 6 to replace Mr. Brezhnev as deputy to Moscow's Bauman constituency of the All-Soviet Supreme Soviet (parliament) and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. Mr. Brezhnev, who died on Nov. 10, represented this constituency for both the state bodies since the late 1950s, when he moved to Moscow to begin his climb up the ladder of Kremlin power.

## NCC approves JD 795m budget

By Lami Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC), in its regular session Monday, approved a JD 795.37 million budget for 1983 proposed by the government two weeks ago.

The approval came after an eight-hour discussion of the draft budget and in which NCC members listened and discussed a report prepared by the council's Administrative and Financial Committee.

The report, which was presented by committee member Abdul Wahab Al Majali, strongly supported the objectives of the budget as proposed by the government. These included strengthening the Armed Forces, supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied

territories, fulfilling Jordan's local and international financial obligations.

A recommendation by the council's Financial and Administrative Committee to reduce the total recurrent expenditure by JD 20 million, originally intended for subsidising fuel costs and thereby reducing the total recurrent expenditure in the draft budget to JD 775.330 million and the deficit JD 13.370 million, was accepted by the council.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressed the government's support for the committee's general recommendations as well as its organisational and procedural recommendations to reduce the deficit.

"The government has exerted all possible efforts in this connection, particularly as regards the current expenditure of the state. Consequently, the deficit is within the acceptable limits by any economic standards," he said.

Reflecting on a recommendation by the committee to reduce the accumulative deficit which amounts to JD 190 million, the prime minister said:

"As for the accumulative deficit, it was a result of well over 10 years of continuous efforts to build our self-strength in various economic, social and defence fields. While we do not belittle the significance of achieving a balance in the monetary flow in the future, we should like to assert that the deficit financing should not discourage us from coping with financing the basic needs and

requirements of development, as long as this deficit is within the acceptable limits."

Mr. Badran, however, expressed the cabinet's "understanding" for recommendations by the Committee regarding fuel subsidies and said:

"While the government under-



Prime Minister Mudar Badran addresses the National Consultative Council Monday (Petra photo).

stands the committee's viewpoint on the question of fuel support, from its current and future financial and economic aspects, it realises how difficult it is to tackle this question promptly. Nevertheless, the government is working for formulating appropriate solutions within the framework of all the

changes related to the prices, alternate sources of energy and patterns of consumption."

Mr. Badran, who was addressing the council at the end of the discussion on the budget, commented on different issues.

(Continued on page 2)

## Monday's withdrawal talks fail to agree on agenda

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators Monday failed for the third time to reach agreement on an agenda for talks aimed at arranging the withdrawal of Israel's invasion force from Lebanon.

But the chief Lebanese negotiator told reporters he was hopeful that the talks would eventually be solved, and even if it was not, it was possible to dispense with an agenda and get down to the substance of the talks.

After some six hours of meetings and consultations at the Lebanon Beach Hotel in this town eight kilometres south of Beirut, a joint statement said: "We will continue our efforts to reach agreement on an agenda for the negotiations during our next meeting."

It said this would be in the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona on Thursday. The talks began in Khalde six days ago and continued in Kiryat Shmona last Thursday.

Israel says it wants to discuss first and foremost the normalisation of relations with Lebanon.

But the Lebanese, fearful of offending other Arab states, reject this term and say the talks should concentrate on the withdrawal of Israeli troops which overran South Lebanon seven months ago in a drive against Palestinian commandos.

Most of Monday was spent in private consultations between the three delegation heads — Antoine Fattal of Lebanon, David Kimche of Israel and Morris Draper of the U.S. But there were also two short plenary sessions.

Before the first of these, Mr. Fattal told reporters: "We have not overcome all the difficulties. We are still negotiating to work out an agenda."

Asked if the Israelis were still insisting that the talks concentrate on normalisation, he replied: "There is some flexibility (on the Israeli side) and I believe that in the end we will reach a formula acceptable to both sides."

He said it was normal for negotiations to begin slowly and drew a dispiriting comparison with

the talks on the law of the sea, which he said took 10 years to complete.

Mr. Fattal said that if the two sides failed to agree on an agenda, there was a possibility of discussing substantive issues without an agenda.

Israeli officials also said it was too early to speak of a deadlock and said it was natural the negotiations should proceed slowly.

But a Foreign Ministry official later took issue with Mr. Fattal's view that the negotiators could get down to substantive issues without agreeing on an agenda.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner told reporters: "We would prefer to continue negotiations with an accord on the agenda. We believe these negotiations will be successful."

Mr. Pazner said the talks did not go beyond discussion of the agenda, but declined to go into details.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon Radio, however, described the meeting as "a session of semantics" aimed at getting round the phrase "normalisation of rela-

tions" proposed by Israel.

The Israelis suggested "the framework of normal relations between the two countries" and Lebanon replied with "the framework of future relations", it reported.

The Israelis countered with "relations of good neighbourliness", but this was rejected by Lebanon, the radio said.

The Israeli team got a taste of Lebanese life at the rain-lashed hotel, with power cuts depriving the negotiators of light and heat on occasion. Israeli officials, who are reported to have complained of the standard of food provided at the last session, said Monday's lunch, centring on locally-caught shrimps, was a great improvement.

A statement broadcast over state-run Beirut Radio in Arabic, French and English by a Lebanese Information Ministry delegation at Khalde said Lebanon did not aim to delay the peace process.

"But Lebanon is decided on

## European Commission paints bleak picture of economies

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission Monday reported a sharp deterioration in consumer confidence in the economies of the European Community, dashing any immediate hopes of a consumer-led recovery from recession.

The commission said its latest survey of consumer confidence showed that last summer's brief-lived optimism about an economic upturn had completely evaporated by October.

The survey coincided with a separate commission report indicating that the economies of the 10 community members may have shrunk by as much as 2.2 per cent in the third quarter of 1982.

The outlook for spending in the shops was now one of continuing stagnation, or very slow increase, over the coming few months, the consumer survey said.

With people worried about maintaining their incomes amid continuing recession and rising unemployment, no immediate expansion in consumers' demand

was likely.

In particular, the survey showed that the economic uncertainty would discourage people from buying major consumer goods like washing machines, televisions and furniture.

The commission said its composite index of consumer confidence — at 100 points for 1975 — fell by seven points between May and October to 93.

The index is based on random sampling of households in all community states except Greece and Luxembourg.

The only bright spot in the otherwise grim response from those questioned was a continuing increase in confidence among consumers in Britain, where inflation has fallen sharply over the past year.

But this was more than offset by steep falls in Italy, West Germany and France.

"Consumers' assessments of general economic conditions and of their own financial situations have worsened sharply."

## New U.S. Congress convenes Monday

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress convened for a new two-year session Monday with the prospect of bitter fighting between President Reagan and opposition Democratic members over jobs, the federal budget and the MX missile.

Democratic leaders have said they will use their increased strength won in the November elections to seek more money for social programmes and to cut Mr. Reagan's defence build-up.

Their first priority will be approval of job-creating programmes which were dropped last month when Mr. Reagan threatened to veto them.

Democrats gained 26 seats in the House of Representatives in November for a solid 269-165 majority in the house. But Mr.

Reagan's Republicans still control the Senate, 54-46.

Democratic proposals would create 300,000 to 500,000 new jobs in an attempt to ease the highest U.S. unemployment rate since the depression. Mr. Reagan has said job creation programmes would break his budget without solving the basic problem.

The spending battles will be fought against a backdrop of major federal budget deficits which threaten to approach \$200 billion in the current financial year.

The Reagan administration must decide how to deploy the MX nuclear missile and submit the proposal to Congress. Some congressional opponents want to kill it altogether as unnecessary and a waste of money.

Last year, Congress directed the president to reconsider his "dense pack" MX deployment plan and to make a final recommendation by March 1.

He appointed a special commission of defence experts not only to make the recommendation but to re-evaluate whether the United States needs all three methods of delivering atomic weapons — land and sea nuclear missiles plus nuclear bombers.

Opponents and supporters of MX agree there would be no point in producing the new missile if Congress cannot agree on a way to deploy it.

The new Congress must also find ways of saving the social security pension system, which is paying out billions of dollars more than it is taking in.

## Kaddoumi in Ankara

ANKARA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) foreign relations chief Farouk Kaddoumi arrived in Ankara Monday for talks with Turkish officials on Middle East affairs and Turkey's relations with the PLO.

He was met at Ankara Airport by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who issued the invitation to Mr. Kaddoumi several months ago, officials said.

Mr. Kaddoumi will meet Prime Minister Bulend Uysal during his two days of talks. No meeting with President Kenan Evren has been scheduled so far, officials said.

Turkey supports the PLO's struggle for an independent Palestinian state but also maintains low-level diplomatic ties with Israel, the only member of the Organisation of Islamic Con-

ference (OIC) to do so.

Official sources said Mr. Kaddoumi was likely to reiterate a PLO call for Turkey to sever relations with Israel, but they said Ankara would not comply.

In addition to diplomatic support, Turkey has in the past provided material support such as medicine, blankets and other supplies to the PLO, but will not offer arms, the sources said.

The sources said Turkish officials wanted to hear from Mr. Kaddoumi a report on the PLO's position following its evacuation from Beirut last August and to discuss Middle East peace plans put forward by President Reagan and an Arab summit in Morocco last year, both of which Turkey supports.

## Saudi-British relations under renewed strain

LONDON (R) — Britain's relations with Saudi Arabia were under renewed strain Monday after the Arab kingdom rebuffed a fence-mending visit by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

Diplomatic sources said Saudi Arabia refused to allow Mr. Pym to visit Riyadh later this month because Britain refused to accept a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in an Arab League peace mission to London.

The sources said Mr. Pym had wanted to visit Riyadh to placate the Saudi rulers and head off any threat of a costly trade boycott against Britain.

"It's a plain diplomatic snub," said one Western diplomat in London. "And it should hardly come as a surprise to Britain."

The British Foreign Office would only say the dates proposed by Mr. Pym were not convenient for the Saudis and sought to play down suggestions of a serious diplomatic rift. A spokesman said Mr. Pym still hoped to go to Saudi Arabia later this year.

Mr. Pym had intended to visit Riyadh on a tour of Arab capitals this month to soothe ruffled feelings over the on-off Arab League mission, which King Hassan of Morocco was to have led to London last November.

King Hassan called off the visit citing what he called offensive conditions imposed by the British government.

As far as British officials are concerned, the visit was mere

(Continued on page 2)

## Poland's new trade union starts formally working

WARSAW (R) — Poland's new government-sponsored trade union, set up after the free Solidarity union was outlawed, began formally working Monday with little interest from workers and a tentative approach from activists.

The new-style unions are being formed initially only at the level of individual enterprises unlike Solidarity, which was organised on regional lines and attracted three out of every four workers in 16 months.

More than 2,500 unions have been registered, but only a small number of workers at any factory or company have so far involved themselves with the new unions, which are being set up in a new labour code adopted in October.

"We are not conducting any major recruitment and prop-

aganda campaign. We want things to be as natural and normal as possible," said Zbigniew Kowalski, the temporary chairman of a committee at Warsaw's Huta Warszawa Steelworks.

He said about 300 of the plant's 17,000 employees had involved themselves so far and that it was not necessary for an overwhelming proportion of the workers to belong. "We Poles tend to think in terms of all or nothing—that is unhealthy and unnatural," he said.

Mr. Kowalski said: "If after a year we get 10 to 15 per cent of the workers to join then that will be a success."

He conceded that there had been abuse from some workers who objected to the new unions, including people who tried to dissuade him from taking part and an

anonymous threatening call.

A spokesman for the new body being formed at the Ursus Tractor Plant, also in Warsaw, said 200 of the 12,000 employees had so far expressed interest in joining.

It would be starting a recruiting drive and hoped for elections later.

The authorities, nervous of the re-emergence of the kind of political challenge posed by Solidarity, have said national union structures will be formed only gradually over three years.

They have given wide publicity to the registration of new unions in the official press and on television, particularly emphasising participation by some former Solidarity members.

But they have conceded that general interest is still minimal. The government newspaper Rzeczpospolita said: "We should

not conceal the truth that all beginnings are difficult. Because divisions (in society) have not been fully overcome and resentment has still not been eliminated this start is especially difficult."

Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said he was not interested in joining the new unions. He said he believed only about 172 of the 17,000 employees at the Lenin Shipyards, his old workplace and the cradle of Solidarity, had joined so far.

Mr. Walesa said hindering the creation of new unions would be undemocratic. He would like to play some role in unions in the future "But the new unions in their present form do not interest me."

Other workers contacted Monday were more outspoken. A railway worker from the eastern city

of Lublin said: "There must be 10,000 workers in our district but in my section nobody has even heard of a new trade union."

"There was one case where a (Communist) Party member started agitating for people to join, but he was told to lay off or his barn might suddenly catch fire. That scared him off."

Many workers in the Lublin area also own farms.

The authorities have said that although the new unions are independent of the state and management they would like to see a close partnership develop between them and the party.

Party members have apparently not taken a major role in the first phase of the unions, and many workers believe this is to counter fears that the party intends to exert a big influence.

## Iran seeks to overthrow Baghdad government

LONDON (R) — The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) said Monday his country would press for the overthrow of the Iraqi government as part of any solution to the 28-month-old Gulf war, Tehran Radio said.

Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani's remarks were an apparent rebuff to Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who is in Tehran for what Gulf Press reports say is a fresh attempt to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Tehran Radio said Mr. Ibrahim met Iranian President Ali Khamenei Monday and conveyed a verbal message from Algeria's

President Chadli Benjedid.

There was no mention whether the talks covered the Gulf war. Since the Algerian Foreign Minister arrived Sunday, Iranian official media have been silent on this aspect of his visit.

Informed sources have said the Algerian Foreign Minister's visit to Iran was apparently at the request of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia who was in Algeria in months ago.

In recent weeks Iran has started a new campaign for an invasion Iraq with military commands saying publicly that plans for new Iranian offensive are under way.



## HOME NEWS

### Appointed committee to take over from Journalists Council

AMMAN (J.T.) — A general meeting of members of the Journalists Association, which was scheduled to convene Jan. 14 to elect a new president and members of the Journalists Council has been cancelled, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday.

The cancellation was made necessary in accordance to the new Journalists Association law, which was approved by a royal decree issued Monday.

The new law empowers a new committee, to be formed by the information minister, to take over

from the present council.

The new law was approved by the National Consultative Council after several sessions of debate on amendments and modifications early last month.

It stipulates that the proposed committee be chaired by the direc-

tor of the Press and Publications Department and have four practicing journalists who have in the past served as presidents of the Journalists Association. They will serve in the committee for a period of seven months.

The new law, which replaces the current Journalists Association law enacted in 1953, also grants the proposed committee the powers of the president of the association and its council.

After the seven-month term of the committee members of the association will hold a general meeting to elect a new council and president in accordance with the provisions and regulations of the new law, Petra said.

### French philosopher leaves after short visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — French philosopher Roger Garaudy, president of the society for dialogue among civilisations, left Amman Sunday for Saudi Arabia as the invitation of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) secretary-general Habib Chabli.

The aim of the society, Mr. Garaudy, who embraced the Islamic faith last year, presides is "to promote dialogue among the West and East in order to reach an understanding capable of bridging

the gap between the two cultures."

During his stay in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Garaudy will meet several Saudi intellectuals and will deliver a lecture at King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah.

At the end of his stay in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Garaudy will visit Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait and Bahrain. He will wind up his Gulf tour Jan. 20.

Mr. Garaudy, one of the most famous French intellectuals who

converted to Islam recently, has written several books on Islam, including "Promises of Islam" and "Islam, the Religion of the Future." Mr. Garaudy, who arrived in Jordan accompanied by his wife last Friday, is currently preparing a book about the most famous mosques in the world.

Mr. Garaudy — as a leader of the French Communist Party, but was dismissed from the party for condemning the 1968 Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.

### Emergency meeting opens today to discuss UNRWA decision to cut food aid

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An emergency meeting of supervisors of Palestinian refugees affairs in the host Arab countries will begin here Tuesday.

Delegations representing Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab League General Secretariat will participate in the seven-day conference.

The Jordanian delegation will be headed by Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud while Lebanon will be represented by its ambassador in Amman Marcel Nammour. Syria will be represented by the director general of Palestinian Affairs Department, Ahmad Abdul Hadi, the PLO by its Planning Council member Mohammad Nimr Al Masri, and the Arab League by Assistant Secretary-General Mohammad Al Farra.

The conference will discuss food rations allocated for Palestinian refugees, health and social conditions in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the occupied territories, and measures taken by the occupation authorities against these refugee camps.

The conference will also discuss the deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) and the educational conditions in the occupied territories.

The Arab League has prepared an agenda for the conference dealing with the affairs of Palestinians in host Arab countries as well as in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the conditions of the UNRWA, and the resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the agency and the Palestinian issue.

The main topic of discussion at the conference will be a UNRWA decision taken last August to suspend food rations to Palestinian refugees without referring the issue to the United Nations General Assembly, which is authorised to decide on the activities of the UNRWA and its mission in the area.

The Jordanian delegation will submit a working paper affirming the Jordanian government's rejection of the UNRWA decision to suspend the food aid and asserting the need that such aid should continue.

The opening of the conference scheduled for Monday was postponed to Tuesday because of a delay in the arrival of the Palestinian delegation.

### Red Crescent reports progress in campaign to aid victims of N. Yemeni earthquake

AMMAN (Petra) — The president of the national committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, Ahmad Abu Qourah, said Monday that the value of cash donated and delivered by the society to victims of recent earthquakes in North Yemen totalled JD 2,620.

Dr. Abu Qourah said that a large quantity of clothes were contributed by the citizens in addition to 2,000 blankets worth JD 169,000 donated by the Jordan Textiles Company.

### Development project begins in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — The Directorate of Social Development in Madaba has started the first stage of the Um Al Bassatin organization and development project, within the framework of the Ministry of Social Development's plans for developing rural areas.

A 25-member local council has been set up at Um Al Bassatin and follow-up committees to oversee agricultural and social services for the village have been organised.

### Royal decree approves changes in diplomatic corps ordinance

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree was issued Monday approving an ordinance amending the diplomatic corps ordinance.

The new ordinance bans employees of Jordanian diplomatic corps from marrying non-Jordanians except after obtaining cabinet approval and empowers the cabinet to dismiss from service Jordanian diplomats who marry non-Jordanians without cabinet approval.

It also fixes monthly allowances given to Jordanian ambassadors and other diplomats assigned to work at missions abroad.

The ordinance also provides for housing allowances to diplomats as fixed according to the country they are serving in with the excep-

tion of ambassadors whose housing allowance would be decided by the cabinet.

The new ordinance gives the diplomats a monthly education allowance of JD 50 per child up to four children.

Other allocated allowances include a monthly allowance of JD 50 for the Foreign Ministry under-secretary, JD 25 for the chief of protocol, and JD 20 for each employee of the Protocol Department.

The new ordinance also fixes specific allowances for diplomats in case of transfer from one post to another, transport of their furniture, and their recall to headquarters from abroad for official purposes.

### Zarqa meeting discusses work among cooperatives

ZARQA (Petra) — A meeting was held Monday at the Zarqa Cooperatives Office attended by Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) Director-General Hassan Al Nabulsi, Zarqa office director, heads of sections, and agricultural engineers working in the cooperatives sector.

During the meeting, they discussed ways of increasing the volume of cooperative work in Zarqa District in view of the region's significance as an important centre of animal wealth.

Mr. Nabulsi also made a tour which included the cantieraisers society and a dairy plant expected to be completed by end January at a cost of JD 100,000.

Mr. Nabulsi also opened the first cooperative health clinic for Al Azraq Cooperatives Society.

## Continued from page 1

### Saudi-British relations under new strain

postponed. They said they had been engaged in delicate negotiations in the last few weeks to schedule the visit.

Official sources said a committee was proposed that would allow a PLO member to come to London but not meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The mission was aimed at trying to win British support for the Arab League's Middle East peace plan rather than President Reagan's proposals for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Last month former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was reported to have said Mrs. Thatcher after a private visit to Riyadh that Arab leaders were rejecting a trade boycott of Britain unless she changed her attitude on the PLO.

On Monday a senior official of a Saudi government wrote in a letter published in The Times

newspaper that the "humiliation" of the Arab League delegation should not go unavenged.

Prince Bandar Bin Abdullah, the assistant deputy interior minister for provinces, also invoked the spectre of a trade embargo. He advised fellow Arabs to follow the Saudi way and "hit the Westerners where it hurts—in their pockets."

The letter, dated Dec. 10, said: "Arabs today are at a loss to explain the blind, pigheaded and destructive support that the Zionists receive from the Europeans and Americans except on the basis of race prejudice. This support is undermining the vital interests of the West in the Arab World."

Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Monday Britain was trying to get round the current difficulties so that the delegation could visit London. "We are trying, with the King of

Morocco, to work out in confidential talks with him the basis on which the Arab League mission might come here within a matter of weeks," he said in a radio interview.

Mr. Hurd said the Saudis invited Mr. Pym to Riyadh. "Having done that they came to us a few days ago and said on the whole they thought the timing was not right because they wanted to sort out the Arab League delegation coming to London before Francis Pym went. That is the position," he said.

The minister said that at official level the British government had for a long time had contacts with the PLO. "But we have always felt that to raise that to the level of meeting the foreign secretary and prime minister should only be done if it made a contribution to the peace process."

Asked if he thought the Saudis would retaliate on the trade front, Mr. Hurd replied: "There has been no sign of that up to now. There has been speculation in the media but no hard evidence of that."

Denis Healey, Labour Party deputy leader and opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, later said Mrs. Thatcher had overruled Foreign Office advice and Mr. Hurd was "doing his best to put a good face on it."

He said in a separate radio interview that Mr. Hurd had met an Arab League delegation containing a PLO representative a few months ago and no fuss was made about that.

"I think it is another example of Mrs. Thatcher brushing aside expert advice and going it alone, putting an enormous amount of British trade and jobs at risk."

"We have done ourselves immense damage and got nothing in return for it."

### Cabinet okays JD 1.8m grant to build schools

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved a request by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to allocate JD 1,847,000 to build schools and to implement various joint services projects in various parts of the country.

The allocated amount is from fuel revenues for 1980 and 1981. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said that the ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education plans eight projects for constructing model schools in various parts of the country at a cost of JD 1,615,000.

Mr. Momani added that agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Education for its participation by 50 per cent of the cost of the school projects involved in the joint services councils, including the price of land and the cost of constructing the buildings.

Mr. Momani said the joint services projects will be designated in coordination with the concerned district governors.

### Social development minister follows up emergency work

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufli throughout Sunday supervised the ministry's emergency committee's activities, in cooperation with the Civil Defence Directorate, to ensure the needs of social welfare centres throughout the country. The committee provided aid in the form of cash and in kind contributions to families and centres affected by bad weather conditions in the last few days.

Meanwhile, a team from the Ministry of Social Development made an inspection tour of several social welfare and children centres to render necessary assistance.

Mrs. Mufli also instructed directors of social development directorates in various governorates to render urgent assistance to needy social centres.

### Permanent industrial fair being set up

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry is setting up a permanent industrial fair at the chamber as well as preparing a special guide to enable tourists and businessmen in Jordan and abroad to get acquainted with the standard of Jordanian industry. Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Ali Al Dujani said that 160 Jordanian industrial and other companies will exhibit samples of their products in the fair.

### Jobless doctors in Jordan

#### -- an amazing phenomenon

By Fakhri Kaware  
Al Rai

We all know that a great majority of people in Jordan living outside the cities do not receive even minimal medical services.

My reason for bringing up this fact is to show that there is no justification for "doctors' unemployment", a phenomenon which — amazingly — has begun to appear here. Jordan's ratio of doctors to population is very low. It is nothing to be proud of that there is only one doctor for every thousand citizens. Yet unemployment among doctors is a real problem that can not be ignored much longer.

Prevailing conditions in the medical profession present a sorry picture. Well established doctors now monopolise the service, making big money, and systematically demanding increases in fees through both the Ministry of Health and the Doctor's Association. Such wages have risen to a point where big companies covering their work-force medical expenses have to start to complain. It is only natural to wonder how a low-income family manages.

There must be something basi-

cally wrong in the Jordanian medical services. The imbalance in patient doctor distribution in the private sector is so stunning that graduate doctors simply find no-one to treat. The Ministry of Health's response to the problem has been astonishing. Lack of space for graduate general practitioners has led the ministry to ask them to go back and spend another year training at their universities, or wherever they can find a place.

If there is something basically wrong, it can have nothing to do with the new doctors. The planners and administrators are responsible for the present state of affairs. We simply let loose our students' imagination to select whatever field they happen to fancy when they finish their secondary school, regardless of society's requirements or prospects for employment. In the absence of educational planning according to the employment market, we find hundreds of graduate doctors jobless. If prevailing conditions continue, it will no wonder if they choose to start anew, joining secretarial, account or nursing courses to find a job which will support them.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Regent condoles Al Azzah family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday deplored his office director Raja'i Al Dajani to convey condolences to Al Azzah family on the death of National Consultative Council (NCC) member, Mohammad Al Azzah.

### Taiwanese trade delegation expected

AMMAN (Petra) — A trade delegation from Taiwan is expected to arrive in Amman in mid-January as part of a tour of a number of Middle East capitals. The director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce said that the delegation will organise an exhibition of Taiwanese products in Amman and will meet a number of Jordanian businessmen to discuss trade relations between Jordan and Taiwan.

### Qatar University official leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — The dean of the Faculty of Sharia (Islamic law) at the University of Qatar, Yousef Al Qardawi, left Amman Monday at the end of a several-day visit to Jordan during which he also took part in celebrations marking the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday and delivered religious lectures on the occasion.

### IDB loans show increase in 1982

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) provided in the past year 327 loans totalling JD 699,300 to people engaged in various trades, reflecting an increase by 23.4 per cent from the total loans figure for 1981. IDB officials said Monday that the number of loans given last December totalled 22 amounting to JD 79,000. The loans were given in various vocations and trades such as blacksmithing, weaving, photography, car maintenance, bakeries, and handicrafts.

### JLA prepares national bibliography

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Libraries Association (JLA) has begun collecting information on all Jordanian publications by various institutions and citizens in 1982 in preparation for issuing the national bibliography for 1981. JLA President Anwar Al-Khroush said Monday that circulars have been sent to all concerned organisations to supply the JLA with copies of or descriptive information on these publications which should include the name of the author, publisher, publication and number of its pages. The JLA has been issuing an annual national bibliography since 1979.

### Joint services council for 5 villages

RAMTHA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani decided Monday to form a joint services council for five villages in Ramtha District to be headed by District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari. The council will include as members the director of the municipalities Engineering Department in the district, and the heads of the village's councils.

### Jordan attends science conference in India

AQABA (J.T.) — The director of the Marine Research Station in Aqaba, Ahmad Abu Hilal, left for India Sunday to represent the University of Jordan at an international science conference entitled "Man, Marine Resources and Development". The conference was opened Monday in the north Indian city of Thiruvathi by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

### Work starts on new sewerage in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) Monday began implementing a new Aqaba city sewerage project. The cost of the project, expected to be completed at the end of 1984, is estimated at JD 6 million.

### University to resume work today

AMMAN (Petra) — Classes at the University of Jordan will resume as of Tuesday morning as usual, an official at the university said Monday. The university was closed due to the recent snowfall which disrupted public life in the country.

### ICC approves budget

inquiries and recommendations which were raised by the council members during the session.

He said that these "recommendations and consultations" certainly enriched the government's efforts to serve the people and utilise the land and resources of this dear homeland in our material, manpower and moral capabilities.

The prime minister stressed that the draft budget law is a reflection of the reality of our resources, which express our ambitions, between reality and fulfillment, and is a way which we will cross under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein which gives willpower, determination and vision.

Replying to inquiries presented by the council members as well as the Financial and Administrative Committee about development of the agricultural sector, Mr. Badran agreed that a general discussion on agriculture should take place. He said that the government is ready for such a discussion at any

date which the NCC decides suitable.

He explained that the Higher Agricultural Council made "significant and vast strides in the proper direction vis-a-vis agriculture."

Referring to suggestions presented by several NCC members on the importance of finding a solution for marketing agricultural products, Mr. Badran said it has been recently decided to form a joint company of the public and private sectors for the purpose, "because the basic problem in agriculture is marketing of products."

Asked about wheat production in the country, Mr. Badran said wheat production in 1981 reached 120,000 tonnes, and this figure fluctuates depending on the rainfall.

He said that the government is rendering full support to wheat farmers through paying between JD 35 and JD 40 per tonne, higher than the actual prices, in order to encourage all citizens to cultivate wheat.

Referring another suggestion



The National Consultative Council in session Monday (Photo by Youssef Al-Arian).

that the country should exert more efforts in the exploration of oil, Mr. Badran pointed out that the government has allocated JD 5

million to explore for oil resources in addition to the JD 1 million budget of the Natural Resources Authority.

### Monday's withdrawal talks fail to agree on agenda

acting the normalisation process and willing to broaden the peace agreement signed in 1949 between Lebanon and Israel," it said.

Israel maintains that Lebanon lifted the 1949 agreement by signing in 1969 the Cairo agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which gave the PLO military bases south Lebanon.

The Israeli delegation arrived Monday in a military helicopter by a yellow smoke flare to a landing pad amid driving

of Israeli troops. But he was opposed to the talks if they led to any agreements with Israel, even if they were meant to give Israel certain security facilities and open the border in a restricted manner to trade and tourism.

Mr. Junblatt, whose Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) is involved in clashes with the rightist Christian "Lebanese Forces" militias in the mountains southeast of Beirut, accused Israel and the Falangist militias of starting the fighting.

"The 'Lebanese Forces' (dominated by the Falangist militias) want to expand and rule the whole of Lebanon — north, south, east, west and the mountains," Mr. Junblatt said. "The clashes in the mountains will continue because

the PSP and the Druze will not agree to the 'Lebanese Forces' breaking their will or displacing them."

"We want to coexist with the Christians in the mountains but will not accept the armed domination of the 'Lebanese Forces' whatever the cost."

In reply to a question, Mr. Junblatt said he had no clear evidence of who was responsible for a car bomb blast in Beirut in which a narrowly escaped death last Dec. 1.

No clashes in Tripoli

Beirut (R) — Meanwhile the battle-scarred port of Tripoli in north Lebanon was quiet but tense Monday after a weekend of vicious fighting between pro and

anti-Syrian factions which went on until late Sunday night, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Lebanese media Monday put the death toll for the weekend fighting, which included artillery and rocket duels and street battles, at around 17 but bad communications and the dangerous situation made an exact count difficult.

State radio said two people, a Lebanese army corporal and a woman, were killed Sunday night. Tripoli's leading politician, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, appealed Sunday to Syria, whose peacekeeping force is in overall control of the city, to send an envoy to halt the fighting although previous Syrian missions have failed.



# EEC offices expand at the expense of family houses

**By William D. Bishop**  
**Reporter**

BRUSSELS — Inside the steel and glass towers of the headquarters of the 10-nation European Community in Brussels sit sprawling blocks of three-story houses, their paint peeling, their windows boarded up.

The bright blue posters tacked to their doors show a drawing of the Common Market buildings in the form of a monster reaching across the neighbourhood. Red graffiti declares: "say no to expansion by the EEC. We're not moving."

The conflict over the spread of the Community's offices into the surrounding neighbourhood, causing the destruction of cheap family houses, is part of growing debate in Brussels about whether it really is all that wonderful to become the "capital" of Western Europe.

A spate of articles in the Belgian press and recent studies by two urban research groups have shown that the presence of some 10,000 "Eurocrats" and the journalists, diplomats and lobbyists they attract has brought something besides prestige and foreign currency to Brussels.

It has brought an urban planning problem of major proportions.

One study, by the school for the reconstruction of the city, says the Common Market's presence threatens the city's physical and social integrity. It says the neighbourhood around the headquarters has been "ravaged."

The other report, by the urban research and study centre, warns that the growth of the Community's headquarters in Brussels has been haphazard and is causing problems that cannot be ignored. It shows that office space has replaced living space by two to one in some areas, driving people out of homes.

As Le Soir newspaper said in a recent article, Belgium is faced with the worst economic crisis in its history, including a soaring unemployment problem, and it must carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of developing into an international bureaucratic centre.

"To most people in Brussels, the Community's presence here is reduced to a few stereotypes: immense buildings and clutches of polyglot functionaries who pay no taxes and take an airplane the way the rest of us take the metro (underground railway)", the paper says.

But the multilingual sophisticates are pushing up prices of food, clothes and cinema for the average Belgian.

Besides the European Community, whose groups were unified and established here in 1967, Brussels is host to NATO headquarters and to nearly 600 international organisations, more than triple the number 20 years ago.

The employees and their families of the international organisations account for nearly 100,000 people, or a tenth of Brussels' population, the urban research study shows.

Common Market employees pay no national or local taxes and the study estimates the loss of revenue to the Belgian state at some \$70 million a year and to the communes of Brussels at \$2.3 million annually.

But the Eurocrats do spend money here — some \$100 million in 1981 — and the Common Market pays plenty of rent on its 22 buildings. It pays rent because the headquarters here are not yet officially permanent.

Community studies show a clear desire to settle in Brussels and buy property. Some Community officials would like the European Parliament, now spread over Strasbourg, Luxembourg and Brussels to be unified here.

One of the problems most resented by the Belgians is the way Common Market officials and functionaries isolate themselves from the locals.

Le Soir complains that the foreigners work together, live in the same neighbourhoods, send their children to schools reserved for them and socialise in the same social and sports clubs.

The urban study centre report says the Eurocrats are resented by the local population due largely to their high incomes and tendency to live apart.

The weekly magazine Pourquoi Pas? asked the Wall Street Journal why it chose Brussels as the base for its new European edition, due to begin publication at the end of January.

"It is at the heart of Europe. The Common Market and NATO are here and there are excellent communications," a spokesman answered.

Pourquoi Pas? said all this growth was marvellous but Brussels still had the formidable task of recreating the human dimension to life, "becoming once again a pleasant city in which to live."

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# A case against President Reagan's handling of Begin West Bank: A silence of consent?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat who is currently rated the frontrunner for his party's presidential nomination, makes a case against Ronald Reagan's handling of Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin that bears directly on pressing issues.

Just about everybody except the Begin government agrees that one key to pumping new life into the Camp David "peace process" is a freeze on expanded Israeli settlement of the West Bank. That has been the main sticking point in President Reagan's somewhat inconclusive efforts to involve Jordan's King Hussein more intimately in the next step: Negotiations for a five-year transitional period of "full autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, with the ultimate status left open. King Hussein's point is that he cannot negotiate on the future of the

West Bank while the future is being rapidly foreclosed by settlements.

Mr. Reagan can hardly disagree. His September "initiative" prescribed a "freeze" on further Israeli settlements. But Mr. Begin has responded with announcements of a whole new batch of settlements. So the finger points at Menachem Begin.

But Sen. Glenn's case against Mr. Reagan goes a long way to explain Mr. Begin's defiance.

It is the senator's conviction that what head of government say to each other through emissaries or in public pronouncements is far less important than what they say to each other in private. And it is the senator's well-documented contention that Mr. Reagan has never even brought up the subject of settlements in his encounters with Mr. Begin.

The Senator was aware, from a conversation he had with Mr.

Begin last February in the presence of the American ambassador to Israel, that America had early warning of how slim the pre-text would be for an Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He was also aware of how little the Reagan administration apparently cared.

He was worried much earlier about the seeming use of American-supplied weapons by Israel for other than defensive purposes (in contradiction of U.S. law) in the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor in June 1981, and the Israeli bombing raid a month later on Beirut.

Sen. Glenn is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is customary for Mr. Begin to come before that body fresh from White House meetings with the president. On the occasion of Mr. Begin's visits last year and again this year, Sen. Glenn thus asked Mr. Begin whether he and Mr. Reagan had talked about either the West Bank or the

offensive-defensive use of U.S. equipment. He says he was dumbfounded to hear Mr. Begin say repeatedly that those matters never came up.

After Mr. Begin was in Washington in the fall of 1981 to lobby against the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Sen. Glenn had an opportunity to double-check on the first, crucial Reagan-Begin encounter. He was a member of a delegation of senators invited to the White House to be lobbied by President Reagan in support of the AWACS deal.

He put it directly to Mr. Reagan: Had he and Mr. Begin discussed the West Bank settlements issue or the question arising from the use of American-supplied weapons?

Before Mr. Reagan could answer, Vice President George Bush, Richard Allen, who was then the president's national security adviser, and Defense Sec-

retary Caspar Weinberger broke in one after the other to say that these matters had been dealt with in separate, lower-level discussions. "That wasn't my question," Sen. Glenn says he replied. Once again he asked whether the president and the prime minister had dealt with either the West Bank or the possible misuse, under U.S. law, of American weapons. Says Sen. Glenn: "There was silence in the room."

The consent that the Israelis have obviously read into a consistent record of silence on the part of Ronald Reagan over at least a year and a half has carried the de facto annexation of the West Bank by Israel very close to, if not beyond, the point of no return.

Mr. Begin's next visit to Washington is scheduled for early in 1983.

— From The Washington Post

## Moderates on the line

The U.S. administration's reluctance to pressure Israel into accepting President Reagan's proposals for a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict calls into question Arab resistance that Washington sticks to its present policies on the Middle East.

It is indeed ironic that some of us Arabs have to remind the United States of its strategic interests in our area and tell Americans about advantages they now have; at a time when our own interests are threatened and so soon after the Israelis used U.S. weapons, money and blessing to kill thousands of our brethren in Lebanon and occupy half of that Arab country—having devastated a good deal of its shore band.

It is not that American politicians and strategy planners are unaware of how much is riding forward their own president's proposals can serve their country's best interests. They are. Otherwise, why was it necessary to rid of Alexander Haig and replace him with the author of the Reagan proposals, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and right after the

last Palestinian fighter left Beirut on American terms?

There remains this dangerous gap between American words and deeds, promises and the ability to fulfil them. What makes a bad case even worse as far as the Middle East peace process is concerned is the lack of appreciation on the part of the U.S. for the fact that acceptance of the Reagan plan (let alone urging its own authors to move it forward) by the moderate Arab leaders puts them, their reputations and even the future of their regimes right on the firing line.

The American argument, as eloquently presented by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the other day, that Israel's acceptance of President Reagan's peace proposals is not a favour that Israel does to the United States, but something that Israel does to itself, is understandable. What is not thoroughly convincing, however, is U.S. insistence that moderate Arabs be made the scapegoat to save their ruthless enemies, simply because Washington likes them to do so. Surely, our thoughtful American friends do not mean it that way. Do they?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Ra'i: What does U.S. want from Lebanon-Israeli talks?

Lebanese-Israeli negotiations resume at Khalde today, with no progress in both sides' approach finding common grounds for even an agenda. In third round, which begins Monday, has been needed by no developments of any kind to show that there is a possibility for escaping the vicious cycle set up by the premeditated Israeli maneuverings.

The Israeli side, despite having given up its demands to the letter of the conditions for "normalising relations with Lebanon," still persists in finding no other priority on the negotiations' agenda other than the content of "normalisation of relations" between the two sides. If not normalisation, what could describe the Israeli demand, have free access for Israeli personnel and commodities into Lebanese territory?

Moreover, the Israeli side urges consideration of the diplomatic representation before coming to an issue of a withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, a problem of top priority to the Lebanese side. Against such a wide gap between the two sides' attitudes, it is only natural that no progress can be seen in the negotiations. With the Lebanese

insistence on considering Israeli security demands within the 1948 Armistice Agreement between the two countries, there definitely could be no room for bridging the gap if the Israelis insist on entering the negotiations room with a conqueror's attitude, and expectation of territorial and economic gains.

It is obvious that the Israelis have no illusions of what they really want. They have one simple tactic; as they expect to gain much more through aggression than peace, it is evident that it is time they are playing for.

The Reagan administration's deadline for comprehensive Middle East negotiations before the U.S. election campaign could be very easily overtaken with words and coffee at a negotiating table.

By blocking a solution to the Lebanese crisis, the path for a comprehensive peace settlement based on President Reagan's initiative will simply be double-blocked.

Yet, the Americans obviously have no illusions of what the Israelis really want from Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, but the question is: What do the Americans want from these negotiations?

### Dustour: All for five inches of snow

The recent blizzard which paralysed life in Jordan fully reflects the mentality that directs our way of living, and that which overwhelms us in time of crisis—the tribal approach to difficult situations. Though we show quite a good deal of concern and effort, still the consequences do not differ much, as is a question of pre-conceiving and pre-planning, not responding to eventualities that effects a course of history.

A few hours of snowfall have resulted in a complete stoppage of economic activity in the country. It turned out to prove impossible, not only to move on country roads or intercity roads, but the main roads within the capital itself sank under a inches of the white flakes. Schools and universities closed down, public services, except those going to do with clearing snow itself, came to a standstill, and it was quite close to putting the whole

country under a state of emergency. All for five inches of snow.

Why do we not plan things in advance? To be punctual about events of the same kind, it is a simple fact that we have to encounter the same experience every other year. We hastily react with a feverish crusade against the invading snow or heavy rainfall, and then nothing. The losses are never less, the damages are even more. Would it be better if ours were a country of less mild climate?

The speedy rush to do all that is possible, by the Armed Forces, the Civil Defence, the Ministry of Public Works, the Amman Municipality and other municipalities, is an aspect to be appreciated, but this took place according to tribal trends, and has nothing to do with this century of computerisation and cybernetics.

By Sidney Welland  
Reuter

LONDON — Watched by anxious allies, the super powers are edging cautiously into 1983, alert for nuances that could herald a new start after three years of high tension. On both sides, senior officials are wary in assessing the prospects. But there are signs that both recognise the year may offer unusual opportunities for East-West dialogue.

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, less than two months in office, has started to focus on arms control issues that are certain to dominate the international agenda in the next 12 months. For President Reagan, 1983 will be the last full year in which he can operate without the political restraints imposed every four years by a presidential election campaign.

Since the death of President Leonid Brezhnev in November, both Washington and Moscow have indicated interest in a better relationship. But each has held back from taking the initiative.

While the West's appraisal of Mr. Andropov remains guarded, there are widespread hopes in Europe that the change of leadership in Moscow will lead gradually to a shift in tactics. Some diplomats suggest the prospects may be heightened because the Kremlin chief is settling in at the mid-term point of Mr. Reagan's presidency, a time, they think, that could be ripe also for adjustments in U.S. foreign policy.

Already, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has proposed a U.S.-Soviet summit. Mr. Reagan failed to meet Mr. Brezhnev despite mild expressions of interest in a meeting on both sides. All previous presidents since World War II had at least one meeting with the Soviet leader or prime minister of the time. U.S.-Soviet relations slumped badly in 1979, after several years of East-West détente, when President Carter failed to gain congressional support for his SALT-2 arms treaty with Moscow and NATO announced plans to base new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The strains worsened as Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in

December 1979, and reached a chilling low when Mr. Reagan became president in 1981, pledged to a policy of anti-communism.

### Almost standstill

Mr. Reagan accused the Soviet Union of pressing aggressive goals around the world and launching a massive arms build-up. In response, he ordered a sharp rise in U.S. defence spending. Fears that the Soviet Union might invade Poland and the imposition of martial law in Warsaw in December 1981 brought relations between the two blocs almost to a standstill. At the height of his anti-Soviet rhetoric, Mr. Reagan argued that Communism was in deep decline, headed for the "ash-heap of history," and that Moscow's leaders were cheats and liars.

Although he bowed to European pressure by opening arms negotiations, there was growing talk in Moscow in the last months under Brezhnev that the Kremlin had virtually given up on doing business with the Reagan administration. But even before Mr. Andropov took over, Mr. Reagan had begun to slacken off in the stridency of his attacks on Communism. When Brezhnev died, he went to the Soviet embassy in Washington to sign a book of condolences. Within days, he told the new leaders that if they acted responsibly, "they will meet a ready and positive response."

While allies on both sides voiced hopes for a less frigid relationship, initial reactions from Moscow remained muted and at year's end there was no sign of real movement. Western officials noted that Mr. Andropov, in his few speeches so far, has adopted a not-combative line, stressing

Moscow's continued interest in détente and arms control.

The road to confidence, he said last week "is that of stopping the arms race and going back to calm, respectful relations between states, back to détente." In a first policy statement, he offered to cut back on Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe but only in a trade-off against British and French nuclear weapons. Although the offer was rejected by the U.S. as unacceptable and scorned also by British and France, some Western politicians saw it as a hint of flexibility and said it merited study in U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on European-based missiles.

If the talks fail, NATO is committed to begin deploying 572 Cruise and Pershing-2s in five countries by late 1983, a decision many Europeans would like to avoid. The U.S. is holding out for a ban on all U.S. and Soviet medium-range systems.

### New tension

American diplomats say they are bracing for heavy pressure from European allies for the U.S. to make concessions. They believe pressure is building up for a compromise deal that would allow the 572 target to be scaled down if Moscow agrees to dismantle a sizeable number of its SS-20s.

This could lead to new tensions in the Western alliance after a year which saw NATO badly shaken by rows over Mr. Reagan's demands for a tougher position on East-West trade. European officials believe the Soviet Union has a strong vested interest in an agreement that would prevent, postpone or reduce the deployment of new-generation U.S. weapons.

They say even partial progress

## 1982 was busy year for U.N. Security Council

By Anthony Goodman

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Strife in the Middle East, the Falklands and other trouble spots made 1982 an unusually busy year for the United Nations Security Council, which was summoned into session on 88 occasions.

This was the largest number of meetings since 1976 when, even without a major new war, a wide range of issues resulted in 113 meetings and gave the Council its most active year since the late 1940s.

In 1981 the 15-nation peace-keeping body convened only 60 times, compared with 77 meetings each in 1980 and 1979.

During 1982, a total of 49 Council meetings were taken up with various Middle East problems, including the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, the Iran-Iraq war, and the renewal of the mandates of the U.N. peace-keeping forces in southern Lebanon and on the Golan Heights.

The dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Falklands, which erupted into full-scale fighting despite the efforts of both the Council and Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, accounted for 13 meetings.

The Council also met eight times on a complaint by Nicaragua alleging imminent aggression by the United States, and five times to consider a report on an attack by mercenaries against the Seychelles in November 1981.

Other topics which occupied the Council's attention included a complaint by Lesotho alleging aggression by South Africa, other aspects of the situation in Southern Africa, and an election to fill a vacancy on the World Court.

The final meeting of the year

and one of the briefest—it lasted only nine minutes—was held on Dec. 21, when it was decided by consensus to include Arabic as the Council's sixth official and working language. The others are Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian.

### Busiest year

The busiest year in the Security Council's history was 1948, when many of its 168 meetings were devoted to the first Arab-Israeli war and fighting between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. The previous year, 1947, was the next most active, with 137 meetings.

It was not until 1964, when the Council was convened 104 times, that it again topped the 100 mark. The quietest year on record was 1955, when it was summoned into session 23 times.

The 10 non-permanent members of the Council during 1982 were: Jordan, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Panama, Poland, Spain, Togo, Uganda and Zaire.

Last October the General Assembly elected Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Zimbabwe to two-year terms on the Council beginning January 1, 1983.

They replace Ireland, Japan, Panama, Spain and Uganda, whose terms expired at the end of 1982.

The five permanent members, with the power of veto, are: China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States.

The presidency rotates monthly, according to the English alphabetical order of the 15 delegations.

Poland's Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natdorf, who presided in December, is succeeded in the new year by Ambassador Aissou Koffi Amega of Togo.



## LETTERS

### Prejudices of the media

To the Editor:

It seems that the Western media, which regularly follow a policy of targeting their sharp criticism on Third World countries, have their tentacles spread into the Jordan Times.

Otherwise what is the explanation of how an article, written by someone, who can not get even statistical figure right, found a place in the editorial page of Monday, Dec. 27 Jordan Times? (Hindu-Muslim tension in India.) by Jeremy Clift (Reuter).

The writer has lavishly, without reservations, used words such as "communal violence", "Hindu-Muslim bloodshed", "mis-treatment of Muslims" etc. in the article in which he also asserts that such incidents have their roots in the massacre of tens of thousands of people which followed the partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947.

To put things in their right perspective, one is forced to point out:

— That the massacres of 1947 definitely owe their origins to British manipulations which the colonial power resorted to — to protect its own back — after the partition.

— That for centuries Hindus and Muslims have lived in India in perfect harmony and for quite a long period the country was ruled by various Islamic rulers.

— That Hindus, not to mention followers of half a dozen other religions, could elect and respect as their head of state a Muslim — as is evident from the presidencies of Zakir Hussain, and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad.

— That a multitude of senior positions in the government, armed forces, and police are occupied by Muslims.

— That a figure of close to 100 million would be more realistic when talking about the Muslim population in India.

— That the Indian constitution allows the same rights to a Hindu and a Muslim with no discriminations whatsoever.

The above facts speak for themselves as a reply to the criticism in Mr. Clift's article manifested in words such as "mis-trust and suspicion", "ill-treatment" and "atrocities".

As to the incidents to which the writer referred to justify the article, an open investigation would show that they were isolated incidents motivated by private enmity between two groups which very unfortunately happened to be from two different religions.

This category of articles will, instead of a informing a Third World newspaper, tarnish its image and serve nothing else but launch a baseless attack on a friend.

Isn't that exactly what the Western media want?

Khalid Al-Ottaym  
Amman.

## Perez De Cuellar needs more time to make his mark as head of U.N.

By Michael Littlejohns  
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — A year after Javier Perez de Cuellar took office as the fifth secretary-general of the United Nations, it is still no clear verdict on his performance. Most delegates to world organisations seem to agree that he needs more time to make his mark.

Some say he has already shown himself to be the weakest secretary-general ever. Others say he has adopted about the right pace, recognising that the major powers each have their own view on U.N. and that none wants to give secretary-general acting as he were some kind of superman. That was a charge made last year for an unprecedented term collapsed under repeated Chinese vetoes, clearing the way for Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Mr. Waldheim left the U.N. in a disorderly way, especially the staff side. His successor was asked to pick up the pieces and the organisation around. But staff union has already accused of reneging on his promises there have been strike threats. Mr. Perez de Cuellar and for U.N., which has been

bypassed on the major issues involving peace or war, notably in Lebanon. His first challenge was the Falkland Islands crisis when Argentine troops landed on the disputed British colony in the South Atlantic. Slow to get involved, because neither Britain nor Argentina wanted him, he finally offered his services.

After about two weeks of delicate negotiations, during which he dealt separately with the two sides, Mr. Perez de Cuellar had to admit defeat. The war he hoped to avoid was joined, and British troops reclaimed the islands. Since then, he has tried in vain to get the British to reopen negotiations with Argentina, as the General Assembly recently requested.

### Mend fences

In a bid to mend fences in the hemisphere, the United States supported the U.N. move. President Reagan backed Britain at the height of the crisis. Mr. Waldheim, now a visiting professor at Washington's Georgetown University, was the U.S. choice for yet another term as secretary-general, over Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania, who was considered a radical and politically unpredictable. Unacceptable to China, which all along insisted that the next

secretary-general must be from the Third World, Mr. Waldheim finally gave up, clearing the field for a number of candidates from developing nations. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, a former chief delegate of Peru and the only secretary-general ever to have had a previous secretariat job, as an under-secretary for political affairs, was the winner. Jean Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, publicly hailed him as a new hope for the U.N. Israel and South Africa looked forward to respite from Mr. Waldheim's repeated gibes. He was a gadfly for both, strongly criticising border violations by either state.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar seldom comments on incidents initiated by the Israelis or the South Africans. He says it is not his duty, an attitude that has not found favour with most black African states, or Arab members. The Reagan administration's sympathies with both Israel and South Africa are well known and it has been remarked that the new secretary-general is perhaps too deferential to Washington.

He won praise, especially in the West, for an outspoken report to the General Assembly in which he pinpointed the U.N.'s shortcomings, while calling on member states to make more use of the

organisation. The Security Council is still discussing privately his ideas for reviving the U.N.

The late President Leonid Brezhnev proposed a summit session of council members to review world problems and find solutions. Western leaders were not enthusiastic, but the proposal seems to appeal to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who would like to see the U.N. again occupy centre-stage, as it did until about 20 years ago.

Early this year Mr. Perez de Cuellar is expected to visit Washington to seek Mr. Reagan's support for a more positive U.S. posture towards the U.N. The secretary-general never campaigned for his job and has declared that he is in it for a single term, which some diplomats say is both a strength and a weakness.

He can resist member states' pressure in the area of what, outside the U.N., might be termed political patronage. But with four years to go and no reappointment aim, his administration might be regarded as "lame duck."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has not been a "new broom" chief executive. Many of Mr. Waldheim's advisers remain in their posts, and the new man's chosen aides are perceived to be no better, if no worse, than their predecessors at the centre of power.



Economic trends for 1983 are healthy payments balance but tougher government line

## Year ahead may see new financial policies

Following the National Consultative Council's debate on the 1983 budget, Fahd Al Fanek — Vice-President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Al Ra'i columnist and leading financial commentator — looks at likely trends in Jordan's economy during the coming year.

Talking about the main indications for the Jordanian economy in 1983 is obviously thorny and difficult. One cannot offer more than an intelligent guess, based on certain assumptions that may or may not come true.

Even for 1982, it is too early to come up with an accurate evaluation of economic performance in the absence of statistics which have not appeared yet.

However, we shall take this difficult path and take the liberty of speculating about the possible state of affairs of the Jordanian economy in 1983.

## The unknowns

Lots of relevant factors, events and possible courses of action — in the political, economic and legal fields and at the local, Arab and international levels — can, for good or bad, affect the Jordanian economy. But we cannot determine with any degree of certainty the outcome of these effects. For instance:

— Will the present government continue in office all through the coming year 1983 or will it be replaced by another government with slightly or substantially different policies?

— Will Arab countries pay the expected financial support to Jordan, or more, or less?

— Will the so-called peace process for the Middle East crisis stall or go ahead, and in which direction, and what would be the role of Jordan in this political process of which we know very little?

— Will the Iraq-Iran war come to an end soon, or will it drag on indefinitely?

— Will the present deep depression in the economies of the industrialised world continue, or shall we see the long-awaited economic recovery?

— Will the price of oil drop as a result of the miserable situation of OPEC or, through a miracle, will the producing countries be able to control the volume of production and consequently the price?

— Will Israel withdraw from Lebanon early in 1983 and allow the massive re-construction of the country to start, or will the civil war continue in new forms to justify the occupation?

— Will any surprise moves take place in the Arab or international arenas, or between the two superpowers, or will the status quo be maintained?

Each one of these issues has a direct bearing on Jordanian economy, yet we are unable to know how and when and to what extent.

Under these variables, the situation of the Jordanian economy could range from excellent to very bad. Between these two extremes we shall try to explore the main features and outlook.

## Inflation

It is very unlikely that Jordan will experience high inflation and

price hikes in 1983, whether for domestic products or imports. Indications are that inflation will not exceed 7 per cent.

This does not necessarily mean that a reduction in inflation will be

achieved in response to governmental policies in the financial, monetary, or food supply fields. Inflation is going down world-wide due to strict monetary policies accompanied by economic depression in the industrialised countries, which will be reflected in the prices of imports, which form a very substantial portion of domestic expenditure on both consumption and investment.

During the first 11 months of 1982, inflation amounted to only 6 per cent. For the whole year it will be 7.5 to 8 per cent. This is a big improvement compared with previous years. A year ago, no one dared to hope for such a low rate of inflation. The current Five Year Development Plan hoped for a 10 per cent inflation rate in 1982 and 1983, dropping to nine per cent in 1984 and 1985.

## The Stock Exchange

The Amman Stock Exchange witnessed a buoyant market and very high prices, which were sustained for 12 months ending in the last week of May 1982. Prices have declined since then, and the volume of turnover has dropped considerably. This happened due to political developments in the Gulf (Iran-Iraq war) combined with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. These developments triggered the expected downward trend of shares already overvalued.

It is our belief that the next cycle of acceleration in share prices will not start before mid-year 1983, as the cycle in Amman's financial market seems to take around 24 months.

However, even in mid 1983, I do not expect share prices to go up dramatically, as prices are still on the high side if evaluated by advanced market standards. Price earnings ratio is over 15, and net yield is below 5 per cent.

Share price fluctuations in 1983 will be more selective, in that certain shares will go up while others will decline. Accordingly making money in the stock exchange will take more financial analysis and information than was the case in the second half of 1981 and the first half of 1982.

## Economic growth

We estimate the growth of the



Fahd Al Fanek

Gross National Product in 1982 to be around 6 per cent in real terms. 1983 will witness a continuation of this trend but at a slower pace. The general mood in 1983 will be more conservative and inclined to waiting and postponement.

Despite all that has been said about the encouragement of commodity production, Jordan's economy is heading towards more production of services. Jordan is a services centre, well qualified to provide excellent services to the whole area, whereas it cannot compete with the commodities of industrialised countries in Arab markets, neither from the quality nor from the pricing points of view.

Gross Domestic Product in 1983 will reach around JD 1550 million in current prices, while Gross National Product will increase from JD 1466 million in 1981 to JD 1678 million in 1982.

The rise in public debt is due to the decline in Arab financial support, and the government's unwillingness to make corresponding reductions in its public expenditure, in order to avoid any drop in the level and activity of the domestic economy.

Imports have had an unbroken record of acceleration every year. However I do not expect imports to rise in 1983 due to three factors: less need for capital equipment, stability of prices, and abundance of stocks (the owners of which will be reluctant to import more merchandise until they dispose of a major part of what they already carry).

Exports on the other hand will rise overall. Phosphate rock exports will not decrease in absolute terms, yet their relative

importance in the national exports will decline.

Balance of payments for 1982 is expected to break almost even, with only a slight surplus or deficit which will not affect the size of our adequate reserves in gold and foreign exchange. These reserves are the safety margin for our economic stability and for the relative strength of the Jordan Dinar and its easy convertibility.

Nevertheless, 1983 will be a transitional year, and will witness gradual changes in concepts and policies. The excessive government expenditure and domestic borrowing — which will be translated to foreign currency out-

flow by way of import financing of goods and services, — may result a moderate deficit in the balance of payments.

This deficit, if incurred, should be looked upon as a normal matter. No balance of payment can end up with a surplus year after year for ever. In essence, balances of payments should almost break even, and whatever deficit occurs in a given year should be covered by a surplus in another year and vice versa.

However, it is important not to allow the deficit in the balance of payments to become a persistent trend, in which case foreign reserves will be depleted, and the country will become more vulnerable to external influences. This phenomenon is normally accompanied by a rise in the inflation rate, decline in exchange rate of the national currency, and mounting external debt etc.

These negative features have not happened in Jordan in the past, and the government should not allow them to happen in the future. This is possible only by making certain sacrifices, which the government cannot indefinitely avoid applying.

Interest rate

The interest rate on the Jordan Dinar is currently almost equal to that of the U.S. dollar and the Sterling Pound. It is higher than the interest commanded by Japanese yen, German mark, Swiss franc, or Dutch guilder. Therefore, it is very unlikely that interest rate in Jordan will continue to rise any further.

These circumstances may encourage the Central Bank of Jordan to float interest rates, and abandon regulating the base and ceiling rates for interest charged to borrowers or paid to depositors, and leave it to the forces of the free market. Should this happen, we expect that interest paid on deposits will rise while interest paid on bank loans may drop, which will reduce the present extremely high profit margins of Jordanian banks.

In this case the market will see a wide range of interest rates charged to various borrowers in accordance with the risk attached or the quality of the borrower concerned. This is a healthy sign, because risky projects should be required and able to pay more interest than the conventional low risk low return investments.

Mood of the market

Many observers are especially concerned about the level of activity in the market place from the importers' and traders' points of view.

In this respect we expect rather quiet markets, but we look at it as a healthy sign. "Good" markets from their point of view mean much more importation and consumption, while what we really need is exactly the opposite, even if this is seen as a recession from the trade sector point of view.

On the other hand, a recession is of course relative to expect-

recurring expenses will reach JD 540 million, or 10 per cent in excess of the budget figures. Capital acquisition will reach JD 60 million or 8.5 per cent over the budget limit, and development expenditure will not exceed JD 190 million or 24 per cent below the level envisaged by the budget. This will make the total expenditure of the government some JD 790 million, slightly below the official estimates of the budget.

It is well known that the easiest way to reduce government outlays is to cut down on development investments.

The current expenses that we think will exceed the budget are those listed as general, contingent, various or others; that is, expenses with names that are not indicative of their exact nature!

## Public debt

It is my rough estimate that the government will borrow during 1983 around JD 100 million locally in bonds, treasury bills, and overdraft facilities from the Central Bank.

External debt, on the other hand, will rise by some JD 100 million, mostly in development project financing, and possibly Euro-dollar loans as a last resort.

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tations. The volume of merchandise that will change hands in 1983 will definitely be more than double the level prevailing five years ago, but our trading sector is now accustomed to almost 40 per cent growth every year, which cannot continue for ever and must level off sooner or later to the levelling-off process.

Likewise the currency issued, money supply, size of deposits, bank facilities etc. cannot continue to grow at 25 per cent a year as was the case for ten consecutive years, and must stabilise at the still reasonable growth rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year. This in time will result in fiercer competition among banks to lure depositors and attract good borrowers.

We should see the end of a Jordanian banking community where the difference between a successful bank and an unsuccessful one is that the first grows at 50 per cent a year, while the second grows at only 15 per cent. We expect the balance sheets of certain banks to shrink during 1983, because other more aggressive and growth-oriented banks will seize a larger share of the market at the expense of others who fail to respond to the changing circumstances in the market place.

## New policies

New policies will emerge during 1983, such as the curtailing of subsidies to companies, projects and consumer commodities. The government will request certain weak projects to establish themselves as viable projects, able to reach self sufficiency on their own.

Among institutions that may be caught by this new policy we can see the Ministry of Supply, both Civil and Military Consumption corporations, big companies such as the Phosphate Mines Company, Arab Potash Company and Jordan Fertilisers Industry Co. which are using Aqaba's port facilities, railways, roads, without fairly contributing towards the capital cost or the maintenance and running costs of these facilities, even when they are constructed solely for

their own use. In other words, the institutions that claim to be profitable will have to look for other means of survival, and will not find them except by the rationalisation of their activities on a sound economic and financial basis.

Problems will no longer be soluble at the expense of the government, which used to foot the bill. Instead, managements should find ways and means to reduce costs and waste, and finally produce surpluses and make a positive contribution to the national economy. Many projects now make, in real terms, a negative contribution to the national economy and must be singled out, corrected or left to disappear.

In conclusion, this review comprises neutral projections, optimistic thinking and pessimistic fears. It is addressed to both the general reader and the decision makers, hoping that their action in 1983 will help positive points to materialise and negative ones not come true.

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The Israeli army fired flares that flooded the killings. Its officers, men and, of course, their superiors

and forcing the Palestinians to flee (but where?).

"The conditions in which this ghastly act was perpetrated undeniably point to Israel's indirect, not to say direct, responsibility in the deaths of hundreds of defenceless beings," concluded an editorial in the Haaretz on the day after the massacre.

The extensive and damning evidence gathered here confirms that judgment made so soon after the events. It also points the finger at certain Phalangist elements as the perpetrators of the crime or, in the words of an Israeli who is quoted here, as the "foxes we turned loose in the hen coop". But in Beirut, reasons of state — in this particular case the fear of setting off the civil war — have practically annulled them. So many massacres had preceded this one that public opinion has become blasé

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## Randa Habib's CORNER

Keep your fingers crossed...

Superstitions are not always negative.

While some superstitions make you scared to travel on the 13th and can thus make you miss important appointments, or others make you turn back if you see a black cat, other superstitions however are there to boost your morale.

In fact I believe that many superstitions were established for logical reasons.

"When you are visiting people and you spill your coffee on the carpet or over a chair, your hosts and everyone present shout 'Khair, khair' ("Good luck"). This has the effect of easing your embarrassment. Everybody around you gives you the impression that they truly believe that spilled coffee will bring them good luck. You should expect them to thank you for spilling it."

During a dinner if somebody drops his plate and it breaks into a hundred pieces, everybody says "when you unintentionally break china this brings happiness."

If one of your friends bumps her new car, or loses one of her most precious pieces of jewelry, or tears her most beautiful silk dress, each time people will say "Thank heavens it happened to the car, jewelry or dress — this will protect you if an evil eye was cast on you."

Undoubtedly these superstitions are good. They discourage you from complaining about your troubles, and if those around you do all within their power to convince you, you will be almost happy to have bumped your car or lost your bracelet.

As to the belief that happiness is very near when you find a shoe in the street, this superstition has clearly been established by logical people who were clever enough to transform a small event into a source of joy. After all, it is fairly common to find a shoe in the street, isn't it?

## Facts prove Israel's guilt in massacre

By Paul-Jean Franceschini

An Israeli general got on the phone to his superior, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, to announce: "Our friends are in the camps... Congratulations." It was these historic words that heralded the 40-hour massacre at the Sabra and Shatila camps.

and Shajila camps — 3,100 to 3,500 men, women and children (a quarter of them Lebanese, according to plausible figures) doomed to a savage and long-drawn-out extermination.

In "Enquêtes sur un massacre" (Editions du Seuil, Paris, Frs. 39), a slim volume (110 pages) where all comment has been withheld so as to allow the facts to speak for themselves, Le Monde's correspondent in Israel, Amnon Kapellouk, recounts the "incidents". The account, most of which is already known, reiterates the progress of the killings. It entertains scarcely any doubt that the responsibility lay with Israel, whose army allowed with Phalangist units (and not its ally, Major Haddad, as was at first believed) to carry out their sinister work 200 metres from its observation posts.

The Israeli army fired flares that flooded the killings. Its officers, men and, of course, their superiors

and forcing the Palestinians to flee (but where?).

"The conditions in which this ghastly act was perpetrated undeniably point to Israel's indirect, not to say direct, responsibility in the deaths of hundreds of defenceless beings," concluded an editorial in the Haaretz on the day after the massacre.

The extensive and damning evidence gathered here confirms that judgment made so soon after the events. It also points the finger at certain Phalangist elements as the perpetrators of the crime or, in the words of an Israeli who is quoted here, as the "foxes we turned loose in the hen coop". But in Beirut, reasons of state — in this particular case the fear of setting off the civil war — have practically annulled them. So many massacres had preceded this one that public opinion has become blasé

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"The conditions



## SPORTS

## World's top junior becomes youngest Victorian Open winner

MELBOURNE (R) — The world's top junior, Melbourne's Pat Cash, Monday became the youngest winner of the Victorian Open tennis title in its 102-year history.

The 17-year-old Cash had his "biggest thrill" and banked his biggest prize—15,000 dollars (\$14,400)—when he overpowered Queensland's Rod Fawley 6-4, 7-6 in the final of the 75,000 dollar (\$72,000) championship.

Cash's world ranking, which stood at 67 before this tournament, seems set to break through to the top 50.

And the Wimbledon and U.S. junior champion hopes by this time next year to be in the world's top 20.

Monday's win capped a sensational Australian summer season for Cash, during which he has accumulated about 40,000 dollars (\$38,000) in prize money in two months.

He has reached the semi-finals of the Melbourne indoor and South Australian Opens as well as the quarter-finals of the Australian Open.

Monday Cash produced a dazzling array of passing shots and was able at the same time to quickly capitalise on Fawley's poor service.

Cash, who is rapidly becoming a tennis cult figure in Melbourne, an up service breaks in the third and fifth games of the opening set to grab a 4-1 lead.

Fawley managed one break in the sixth game but Cash clung sol-

idly to his advantage to capture the set in 35 minutes.

The Queenslanders edged ahead to lead 4-2 in the second set but Cash maintained his composure and broke back in the ninth game with a perfectly timed lob before pressuring Fawley into netting his return.

During the tie-break Cash snatched a 3-0 lead and confidently held on to his advantage.

Cash said later that he would now concentrate on the senior circuit and would start in Europe this year on clay courts.

"It is going to be really tough because there are so many clay courts but if you are going to be a champion you have to play on every surface," Cash said.

"Most people in Europe think that Australians can only play on grass."

Cash plans to open his foray into the European circuit at Nice before moving to the Italian and French Opens and then to

Wimbledon.

He said his all-round game had improved tremendously since October and national coach Ray Ruffels had been one of the main influences.

"He told me not to worry about drinking or girls or going out but to concentrate on my tennis because when you become number one you can do anything you like," he said.

Another 17-year-old, Elizabeth Minter, captured her biggest tournament victory when she won the women's section of the Victorian Open.

She overcame a slow start to defeat Sydney's Amanda Tobin 1-6, 6-2, 6-2 and collect the first prize of 1,700 dollars (\$1,600). Her highly-rated elder sister Anne was defeated in the semi-final.

Elizabeth said she had decided to switch from a double-handed backhand to a single-handed grip about six weeks ago to improve her game.

## Hopes of Ashes washed away

SYDNEY (R) — Geoff Lawson, playing his first test on the Sydney Cricket Ground before his home crowd, responded with a blistering spell of fast bowling Monday that gave England little hope of holding the Ashes.

Australia's superior fast-bowling attack has always been likely to win them this series and it was the combined thrust of Lawson and Rodney Hogg which undid England Monday.

Two days into the fifth and final test, England are 76 for three in reply to Australia's first innings total of 314 and the host country now look certain at least to preserve their 2-1 lead in the series. In fact they need only a draw to regain the Ashes, relinquished to Mike Brearley's England in 1977.

England's close of play score represented something of a recovery after they lost their first three wickets for 24. But even though David Gower and Derek Randall prevented a further breakthrough, their survival was often precarious against the rampant Australian attack.

Lawson, playing in his 12th test

but his first in Sydney, gave a superb display of controlled, fast bowling to plunge England into trouble and take his wicket-haul for the series to 32.

With the score eight, Lawson deceived Chris Tavare into playing down the wrong line and hit his middle and off stumps. He also bowled Allan Lamb, like Tavare for nought, the ball rocketing into the stumps off the batsman's pads after he had been completely beaten by Lawson's speed.

Between Lawson's two successes, Hogg removed Geoff Cook who nudged a catch to Greg Chappell at first slip after making eight.

Gower, who finished with 38, and Randall, 21 not out, survived the final 61 minutes while adding 52.

Randall, wearing a visor on his helmet for his first innings since being smashed in the face by a ball from West Indian Mike Holding in Tasmania on Dec. 22, batted bravely. But he looked understandably tentative and had one piece of luck when he hooked Lawson straight to Jeff Thomson at deep square leg before turning to see the umpire signalling a no ball.

Earlier England worked their way steadily through the Australian batting. Resuming at 138 for two, Australia slipped to 215 for five at lunch with Kim Hughes caught at mid-wicket off Ian Botham and John Dyson and David Hookes both dislodged by off spinner Eddie Hemmings.

Dyson's was the wicket England wanted most of all after Sunday's controversial incident when he survived a confident run-out appeal in the first over. The television replay showed the umpire's decision was wrong.

Dyson stayed for a further five hours before becoming wicketkeeper Bob Taylor's 150th test victim.

Allan Border, fresh from his heroic innings of 62 not out in the fourth test, held Australia's lower-order batting together with a stubborn, 211-minute innings of 89.

His partners came and went, Bruce Yardley lasting the longest as he stayed while 43 runs were added for the seventh wicket. Norman Coward, England's outstanding bowler in the fourth test, broke the stand, clean bowling Yardley for his only success of the innings.

Border was eventually last out caught at point by Geoff Miller of Hemmings, the off-spinner's third victim.



## West Berlin water polo team wins European Cup

WEST BERLIN (DaD) — Spandau 04, a West Berlin water polo team, beat Soviet champions Dynamo Akm Ats 10-6 in the return leg of the European Cup final to clinch the title.

They have a fine European Cup record, international experience, and now tops in both Germany and Europe.

## Belgian climber presumed dead

KATHMANDU (R) — Belgian mountaineer Jean Bourgeois, missing on Mount Everest since Thursday, is presumed to have died and his fellow-climbers have abandoned their search for him, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry said Monday.

Bourgeois, 44, from Furfloz, might have become the first Belgian to conquer the world's highest peak but there was no confirmation of this because he disappeared during his lone descent.

The ministry said members of his largely French expedition believe he fell on the northern slopes into the Tibetan side of the 8,848-metre mountain.

The search was called off Sunday night after they failed to find either the missing man or his body.

## Britain's Pat Cowdell retires from boxing

LONDON (R) — Pat Cowdell, Britain's European featherweight champion, announced his retirement from boxing Monday.

Cowdell, 29, was due to defend his title against Frenchman Francis von Topp in Lyon on Jan. 21 and was hoping for a World Boxing Council (WBC) title clash with American holder Juan Laporte later this year.

He said: "Boxing means dedication, training, watching your weight and going to bed at 9 p.m. I had three ambitions in my life, I just missed an Olympic gold, I just missed a world champ-

ionship and I want to retire while I am still at the top.

"That ambition I intend to keep so I can spend more time in the future with my family."

As an amateur, Cowdell won four national titles, a Commonwealth Games gold medal, a European silver and a bronze at the Montreal Olympics.

He turned professional in 1977 and had 26 fights, losing three, including a split points decision against the late WBC champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico in Houston 13 months ago.

## Liverpool continues march towards second successive League title

LONDON (R) — Liverpool continued their inexorable march towards a second successive English League Championship with a 3-1 home win over Arsenal Monday.

Ian Rush, the deadliest marksman in domestic soccer, fired Liverpool ahead in the 28th minute with his 21st goal of the season.

Graeme Souness added a second in the 54th minute after David Hodgson punished a mistake by Arsenal midfielder Peter Nicholas.

Kenny Dalglish settled the issue in the 70th minute when he finished off a superb move involving Rush and Hodgson, while Brian Talbot managed a consolation goal for Arsenal four minutes from time.

The result lifted Liverpool from eight to 10 points clear at the head of the first division because closest challengers Manchester United and Nottingham Forest both drew.

Manchester United were held 0-0 at home by West Bromwich Albion and Lowly Brighton

finished all-square against Forest. Willie Young put Forest ahead with a 42nd minute header but Mike Robinson replied midway through the second half.

European Champions Aston Villa beat Southampton 2-0 at home. Gordon Cowans fired them ahead with a 14th minute penalty after Mick Mills fouled Tony Morley and Allan Evans added the second in the second half.

Les Phillips shot Birmingham into an 18th minute lead but Ian Palmer levelled for Stoke in the 75th minute.

Norwich striker Mick Channon scored the only goal of the game against Swansea.

Results, Aston Villa 2 Southampton 0, Brighton 1 Nottingham Forest 1, Liverpool 3 Arsenal 1, Manchester United 0 West Bromwich 0, Norwich 1 Swansea 0, Notts County 0 Sunderland 1, Stoke 1 Birmingham 1, Tottenham 2 Everton 1.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEER SEEKS PART-TIME JOB

Jordanian national, 11 years experience seeks part-time job after 4 p.m.

Please write to P.O. Box 4432 Amman



## Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box -- please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_

### TIME

Europe's missile debate (it reaches a peak in new talks)

The ticking bomb of international debt (cover story on debt and the risk of major defaults)

Stalemate in Afghanistan (three years of Soviet occupation)

How to survive in Czechoslovakia (lie, cheat, and steal)

### THE GOVERNMENT TENDERING DIRECTORATE ANNOUNCEMENT TENDERING MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Central Tendering Committee announces the tendering of the following buildings:

- 1- Extension of Howara Community Collège (Area 2400m<sup>2</sup>)
- 2- Extension of Salt Community College (Area 1250m<sup>2</sup>)
- 3- Extension of Marka Polytechnic (Area 970m<sup>2</sup>)

All classified contractors for 1982 in the Ministry of Public Works as Class A and B General and buildings, and all international contracting firms registered at the INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION are invited to get copies of the tendering documents from the Project Implementation Unit, the Ministry of Education (behind Public Security offices, Tel: 661166) against a non-refundable fee of JD 25 for every copy of each school.

Last date for obtaining the tender documents is Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1983 before 12 O'clock noon.

Last date for receiving tendering documents is Thursday, Feb. 3, 1983, before 12 O'clock noon at the Project Implementation Unit—Ministry of Education.

Notes:

- 1) All tenderers has to submit their offers in two separate envelopes; the first containing their qualification documents and technical offer including time schedule, equipment, previous experience and workload and the second containing the financial offer and the priced bill of quantities.
- 2) The cost of this announcement will be paid by the selected tenderer.
- 3) All tenderers has to fill the prices in the bill of quantity both in numbers and writing.

Chairman of the Central Ten. Committee  
General Director of the Government Tendering Directorate.

### DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, salon, modern hall. Furniture is de luxe. With telephone. Centrally heated. Shmeisani, near the European Economic Community (EEC) office.

Tel. 667401

### DE LUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms and accessories. Independent central heating. Location: Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle, opposite Abdoun Supermarket.


Tel. 44068

### FOR RENT

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مكتبة الامم



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Scientists develop 'solar oven'

BONN (OPECNA) — Scientists at West Germany's Dortmund University have developed a "solar oven" which could be used by small-scale industries in developing countries. The oven, the result of eight years of research, will be commercially available by the end of the year.

### Joint Arab projects said vital

VIENNA (OPECNA) — The growing number of joint Arab projects is evidence of their importance to Arab economic integration, an editorial in the current OPEC bulletin says. Capital investment in such projects so far totals \$35 billion, 63 per cent of which has been in "purely Arab" concerns, it points out.

### Indonesia will boost oil output

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia, which for the last nine months has held down oil production to an OPEC-mandated 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d), will increase output to 1.5 million b/d in 1983, Oil Minister Subroto said in an interview reported Monday by Antara news agency. The increased production would still be below its pre-quota output of 1.6 million b/d.

### Prices of foodstuffs rise in Israel

JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli finance ministry announced a five per cent price rise on various subsidised basic foodstuffs Sunday in a new effort to cut government spending and ease the country's rampant inflation. Similar price rises went into effect two months ago when the finance ministry announced there would be regular increases to counter the nation's economic ills.

## Japanese official begins European tour

BRUSSELS (R) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Brussels Monday at the start of a five-nation European tour which diplomats said was intended to deflect criticism of Tokyo's trade policies.

Mr. Abe, who met European Commission President Gaston Thorn and other officials before seeing senior Belgian ministers later Monday is expected to outline the trade policies of the new Japanese government.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said that his greatest concern is to reduce trade friction with the United States and Western Europe.

Japan, under increasing pressure to reduce its huge trade surplus with its industrialised partners, announced last month that it was cutting tariffs on 75 industrial and agricultural products.

Although the Community has so far not reacted officially to the measures, due to become final later this month, officials said they appeared only to go some way towards meeting European demands for better access to Japanese markets.

The European Community sent a list of demands to Tokyo in November that included sharp cuts in import tariffs for a range of foodstuffs and industrial products, and in some cases their abolition.

It also called for assurances of continued Japanese restraint in sales of cars, colour television sets and other sensitive products to

Western Europe.

Japanese officials have acknowledged that the effect of the measures announced, the third package in 12 months, would have an insignificant effect in reducing Japan's trade surplus with the Community.

The Community says its deficit with Japan was \$14 billion in 1981, though Japanese figures put it at \$10.3 billion.

European Community officials say Mr. Abe may have a difficult task in persuading Japan's European partners that Tokyo is doing all it can to reduce the huge trade surplus.

The visit comes amid signs that the 10-nation Community, fighting prolonged recession at home, is toughening its stance over trade with Japan, the officials say.

But Mr. Abe said last week that his country had gone nearly as far as it could in cutting tariffs of Community exports and he called

on Western Europe to resist adopting discriminatory measures against Japanese products.

Mr. Abe singled out France, which he said was discriminating against 27 Japanese exports, and warned that nations practising protectionism could hardly expect an eager response when they sought Japanese industrial and technological cooperation.

France imposed a series of tough import regulations last October, including channelling all video recorders through the tiny provincial customs post of Poitiers, in a move diplomats said was designed chiefly to block Japanese goods.

Although other member states have stopped short of adopting similar tactics, the Community has taken a series of decisions in the last month designed to force Japan to reduce exports and ease import restrictions, the diplomats said.

The measures agreed include

monitoring of several Japanese imports like vans and motorcycles into the Community and a decision to take the Tokyo government to an international arbitration panel over its trading practices.

Community leaders in Copenhagen gave what diplomats described as a surprising degree of support to French proposals on more protection for Europe's high-technology industries from outside competition.

But Japanese diplomats say the Tokyo government is unfairly being made a scapegoat for the domestic economic problems of its industrialised partners.

Mr. Abe said last week that cutting tariffs had only been agreed after very heated resistance from within the government.

It was now up to European and other exporters to step up their efforts to penetrate Japanese markets with their products.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is fine for deciding just what your overall ambitions are and to implement them by constructive action. Show others that you have the necessary stamina.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is fine for carrying through with creative matters and accomplishing a great deal. Cooperate more with associates.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Complete whatever you have started before taking on another project. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Fine day to talk over with associates how to have more mutual rapport in the future. Don't spend money foolishly now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Ideal day to handle monetary matters that are important. Figure out what obstacles you have to overcome.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Morning is fine for handling personal affairs wisely. Try to meet expectations of family members and increase harmony at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Schedule your activities wisely so that everything will go smoothly later. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your plans to loyal friends and they will quickly cooperate with you in gaining them. Be wiser about money matters.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Express some hidden talents you have and make a fine impression on higher-ups. Sidestep a troublemaker.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You will have to exert more effort now if you wish to gain your most cherished goals. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Fine out what is expected of you by associates and then do your best to please. Relax at home tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more cooperative with associates for mutual gain. Be extra careful in motion now and avoid possible accident.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Improve your health so that you can accomplish more in your line of endeavor. Stop wasting precious time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can easily understand anything of a creative nature and upon growing up will have a pretty good idea of what it takes to be successful. One who will be interested in the study of philosophy.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## International financial system said facing critical stage

WASHINGTON (R) — The international financial system faces a dangerous three-month period that could determine whether there will be a major economic collapse similar to the great depression, U.S. Economist Alan Greenspan said Sunday.

Mr. Greenspan, chief economic adviser to former president Mr. Gerald Ford and head of President Reagan's national commission on social security, said the chances of a depression were small, but still far higher than at

any other time since the 1930s. A deepening worldwide recession and worsening debt problems in many countries have put heavy strains on the system causing many analysts to fear for its survival in its present form.

## Should a currency be left to market forces?

LONDON (R) — The dollar's two-year rampage in foreign exchange markets, which increased the economic problems of many countries, has left in its trail a strong sense of nostalgia for "the good old days," when the value of currencies was as predictable as tomorrow's sunrise.

While the dollar boom of the past two years appears to have subsided at least for the present as it slides from recent highs, economists in and out of governments are increasingly questioning the wisdom of letting the market alone determine how much a nation's currency is worth.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan last month fuelled the hopes for something different held by critics of the free-wheeling market system that has prevailed since the Nixon administration in 1971 allowed the dollar to "float," releasing it from its long-standing link to gold.

Although he later modified his remarks, Mr. Regan suggested to reporters in Washington that the

major powers should lay the groundwork for a new Bretton Woods, the 1944 meeting that set the course for the industrial world's post-war economic advance.

This was regarded as a sign of the first major crack in the monetarist wall that has been built up in Washington, where the marketplace has been held in reverence.

But this view has drawn sharp criticism from many experts who fear that the markets can veer out of control, upsetting national plans to improve economic conditions.

Mr. Roy Jenkins, head of Britain's Social Democratic Party and a former Labour government chancellor of the exchequer, recently called for new international arrangements to ensure that currency movements reflect real, not speculative, forces.

The reliance on market forces preached by the monetarists meant that high interest rates imposed successfully to curb U.S.

inflation, attracted vast flows of foreign money into the U.S. capital market, propelling the dollar ever higher against other major currencies.

Even now with the dollar seemingly in retreat, many economists believe it is still overvalued against such other strong currencies as the West German mark and the Japanese yen.

This high interest rate policy combined with a strong dollar to aggravate the problems of Third World countries in repaying foreign debts with more expensive dollars and in paying for oil imports, for which exporters demand dollars.

West European countries and Japan were forced to stay competitive by adjusting interest rates or accept the consequences of a sharp drop in their currency values.

Until recently, the Reagan administration shunned proposals for better coordination of economic policies on grounds that the markets knew best.

But Mr. Regan appears to have finally taken the initiative and called for a better system of harmonisation of policies to bring more stability to currency markets.

Although few concrete measures have emerged, European economists see this as a sharp

departure from the Reagan administration's refusal to give greater consideration to the international consequences of its domestic actions.

They also were encouraged by statistics showing the U.S. Federal Reserve intervened four times on exchange markets in the August-September period, the first time it had done so since last June and its most active level in nearly two years.

At recent meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) U.S. officials were led by the hardline monetarist treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs Mr. Beryl Sprinkel in rejecting calls for greater intervention to scare away currency speculators and make the foreign exchange markets less volatile.

The interventionist argument was that if the Federal Reserve joined West Germany's central bank in a concerted market operation to acquire marks when the mark fell to 2.60 to the dollar, it would make currency speculators think twice before betting the mark would fall further. This official encouragement would speed the mark's recovery to levels thought appropriate.

Those in the monetarist school like Mr. Alan Walters, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic adviser,

argue that this type of short-term intervention is irrelevant since in the long-run the market's opinion will and should prevail.

But more traditional economists worry that the markets are able to manipulate the value of currencies more than the other way round, by constantly revising the value of a national currency and, hence, the price paid by foreigners for a nation's goods and services.

European economists said this elemental economic lesson is now contributing to the protectionist, disconcert over imports from Japan because of the sharp fall in the value of the yen against the dollar and other currencies.

The dollar peaked at over 270 yen in the autumn last year after trading in 1981 around 217, making Japanese products fiercely competitive on overseas markets and fuelling demands that imports must be controlled more strictly to save jobs.

Since the dollar started to fade in early November, the yen has climbed back to below 240, but many economists still regard that level as too low in view of Japan's relatively strong economic performance when compared to its trading rivals.

Some economists and government officials have dashed off their old textbooks to review the

merits of the fixed-rate system established at Bretton Woods and which officially matched the value of major currencies against each other.

But monetary experts dismiss the idea of a return to that system if only on grounds that the amount of money that now flows across national borders each day and remains in foreign hands would produce too much strain on a fixed-rate set-up.

In the past a concerted run on a currency often dangerously depleted a nation's reserves and forced a parity change.

They said that instead closer cooperation was likely among monetary authorities in major capitals to keeping currencies from becoming vulnerable to speculative attack, with the IMF or some new body acting as monitor and referee.

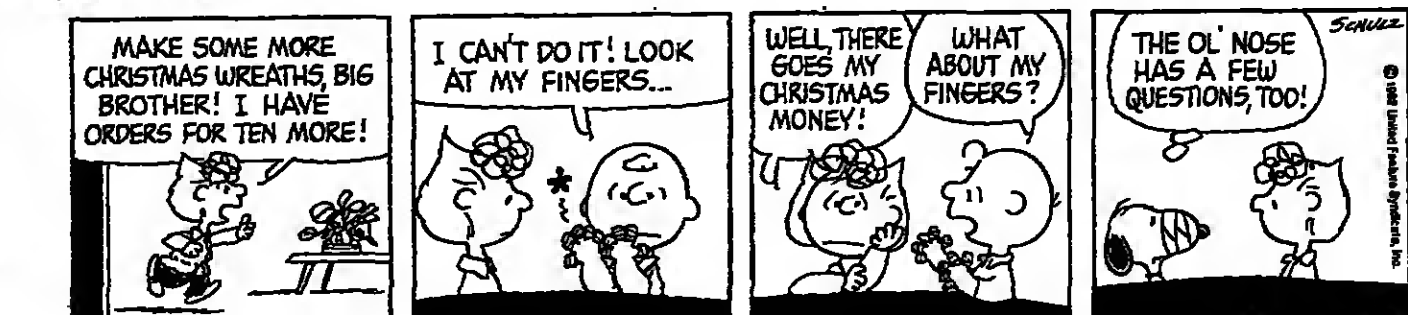
Mr. Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, supported this view recently when he said that changes in parities of currencies were less important than a greater convergence of the world's major economies.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere said in a recent speech that changes in the global monetary system were no substitute for sound economic policies on the part of national authorities.

### THE BETTER HALF By Harris



### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff

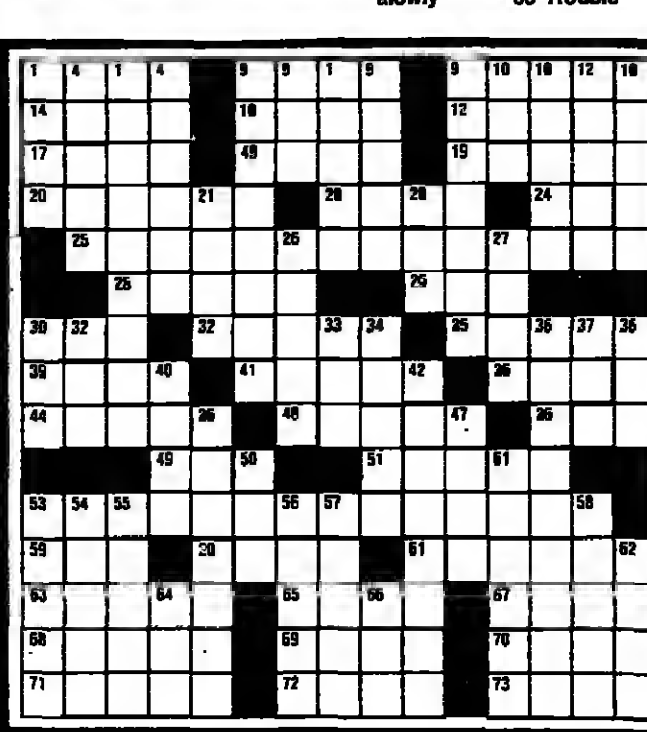


### Andy Capp



### THE Daily Crossword by Albert J. Klaus

ACROSS	28 Sense	53 Glum	21 Existence
1 Snakes	29 Wallach	59 Spanish gold	23 Skeppist's concern
5 Clear and sunny	30 Japanese sash	60 Concern	26 Postpone
9 Armor skirt	32 Certain fisherman	61 Invasion	27 Hoarfrost
14 A Martin	35 Act theatrically	63 Heron	30 Ancient
15 Bronte heroine, Jane	39 Oat	65 Ardor	31 Frightening sound
16 Laughing	41 CSA president	67 French ware	33 Holiday
17 Old Greek coin	43 At any time	68 Lesser civet	34 Lima
18 Genuine	44 Receiver of gifts	69 Inter—	36 Wash cycle
19 Binary compound	46 Gossipy woman	70 Ring	37 Implications
20 Caterer	48 Van Gogh	71 Scorn	37 Beverage
22 Forbidden	49 Eggs	72 Bridge crossing	38 Sin
24 Use ears	51 Bank depositor	73 Punta del	40 Inert gas
25 Surprised look			42 Relating to endurance
			45 Landlord, at times
			47 River in England
			50 Collection of sayings
			52 Part of Earth
			53 Active people
			54 Musical instrument
			55 Not as good
			56 Delight
			57 Telephone word
			58 Attacked
			62 Remove, in printing
			64 Comp. pt.
			66 Trouble



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### JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VUREC

BYNAD

TEYQUI

MOLDEY

FAMOUS IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: . . . . .

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELITE MAXIM CHROME GOSPEL  
Answer: May lead one to the altar—THE AISLE



WORLD

U.S. expects progress in arms talks despite Soviet pessimism

WASHINGTON (R) — Arms limitation talks have been thrust back into the public gaze after major announcements on their progress from the United States, the Soviet Union, France and West Germany.

President Reagan's chief arms negotiator, Edward Rowley, expressed "guarded optimism" that an agreement on strategic arms limitation could be reached with the Soviet Union despite a pessimistic tone from Moscow.

An unsigned article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Sunday said the United States was responsible for a stalemate at talks being held in Geneva by taking what it called a one-sided approach. Parallel talks are being held in Geneva. Around one table negotiators are trying to reach agreement on strategic arms limitation while limiting medium-range nuclear arms is on the agenda at similar talks in the same city.

France's President Francois Mitterrand joined the debate in a televised interview Sunday when he said France would maintain its independent nuclear deterrent and rejected Soviet attempts to draw his country into the medium range missile talks.

Soviet party leader Yuri Andropov has offered to cut Moscow's

medium-range missiles in Europe to match the number deployed by Britain and France, making it clear the offer would depend on NATO scrapping its planned deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles later this year.

"There is no direct relation between the situation of the superpowers and the situation of France," said Mr. Mitterrand, recalling that France was not part of the military command structure of NATO.

In West Germany Sunday, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned of confusing polemics, propaganda and substance while the talks were in progress.

In a response to the Soviet announcements, Mr. Genscher said "it is as necessary to reject polemics directed at the Western position as it is important to use the undeniably substantial progress on the Soviet side," adding that West Germany favoured a mutual renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles from both sides.

U.S. negotiator Rowley said the fact that the U.S. and Russians were still at the negotiating table was reason for optimism. "I have this guarded optimism that with good faith on their part and seriousness we can get an agreement," he said.

Daughter-in-law, film star challenge Gandhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Maneka Gandhi, rebel daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has joined forces with a film star-politician to challenge the Indian leader in state elections on Wednesday.

The local assembly elections are being held in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both strongholds of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and the remote Marxist-ruled north-eastern state of Tripura.

Maneka's fledgling political party, known as the Sanjay Vihar Manch, is contesting elections for the first time, campaigning in a token five seats in Andhra.

She has allied herself with screen idol-turned-politician N.T. Rama Rao whose Telugu Desam (Land of the Telugu) Party has taken Andhra by storm.

The rise of Telugu Desam has compelled Mrs. Gandhi to put the full weight of her personal prestige and political skill behind the congress campaign to defend Andhra, which her party has ruled since 1955 and where she has her own parliamentary seat.

Maneka has put herself in direct confrontation with the 65-year-old prime minister by actively backing Rama Rao's crusade against the congress and highlighting her feud with Mrs.

Gandhi.

Political sources say Rama Rao, star of almost 300 films and whose election rallies attract crowds of thousands, made 26-year-old Maneka an ally in order to carry the Gandhi family dispute into the campaign and highlight the prime minister's weaknesses.

Maneka, widow of Mrs. Gandhi's youngest son Sanjay, who died in a plane crash in 1980, has been campaigning alongside Rama Rao. On Friday they were addressing large crowds in the Telangana district of Andhra.

Maneka, differences with the premier flared into the open last March when Mrs. Gandhi ordered

her to leave her official Delhi residence.

Since then, the young journalist has been busy building up the Manch, named after her late husband, into a political organisation, criss-crossing India making speeches criticising her mother-in-law's rule.

Many politicians dismiss her as a political force but Rama Rao obviously feels the tie-up can pay dividends. The family feud has been highlighted in the campaigning by the presence of Sanjay's elder brother Rajiv, who has taken over his mantle as a possible successor to the prime minister.

1 hostage in Zimbabwe believed no longer alive

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe state security chief Emmerson Mnangagwa said that one of six foreign tourists taken hostage by dissidents in Matabeleland five months ago may be dead.

The five-two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were seized on July 23 and marched off into the bush.

"We are aware that at least five are possibly alive. The sixth — I have doubts," Mr. Mnangagwa, a minister of state in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's office, said in a television interview.

"We believe that five are still

alive and everything is being done to secure their release," he added. He did not say why he believed one may have been killed or who the victim might be.

Those taken prisoner were Americans Brett Bakwin and Kevin Ellis, both 23, Britons James Greenwell, 18, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, and Australians Tony Bajczek, 25, and William Butler, 31.

Police said that another white hostage taken by rebels in Matabeleland on New Year's eve had been beheaded.

Factionalism ruled out in Soviet Communist Party

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Communists have been warned that no attempt to form groups or factions within the ruling party will be tolerated and that time is running out for officials guilty of corruption or incompetence.

An editorial in the latest issue of the authoritative party monthly Kommunist said unity of party ranks was vital, and recalled that Lenin had "struggled uncompromisingly against any signs of group formation and factionalism in the party."

The warning, coming only a few weeks after the appointment of Yuri Andropov as party general secretary, appeared to be a reminder of the need for general secretary, appeared to be a reminder

of the need for tight party discipline during a period of transition from one leadership to another.

The Kommunist editorial indicated that despite widespread expectations of changes under Mr. Andropov, there would be no toleration of reformist views or free discussion of ideas.

Kommunist said that just as in the days of Lenin, the party had to "vigorously defend the basic principles of revolutionary theory against all encroachments."

The editorial implied that under Mr. Andropov there would be no big purge of the 17 million party members, but that anyone found guilty of corruption would be expelled.

Falklands lessons absorbed into naval design

By Leslie Dowd  
Retiree

LONDON — Warships are likely to be more uncomfortable and less vulnerable to missile attack in future as navies around the world absorb the lessons of the Falklands War.

Six warships were lost in the South Atlantic conflict — five by Britain and one by Argentina — pointing to a need to strengthen ship defences against planes and missiles.

British naval recruits are already being told that ships will be less comfortable as thousands of foam-filled mattresses are being replaced along with wardroom carpets, upholstery and other inflammable items.

Rapid fire anti-aircraft guns are being fitted on most British warships, and studies under way may suggest further modifications to ships and tactics.

Naval commanders throughout the world followed the action with avid interest when Britain dispatched its 110-ship naval task force and recaptured the far-flung Falkland Islands, seized by Argentinian forces last April.

The fighting at sea was the first real duel between sophisticated missiles and modern warships and underlined the damage missiles like the French-built Exocet can wreak.

"It was demonstrated that it may need only a single aircraft to penetrate to stand-off missile range for a major warship to be rendered ineffective, if not totally destroyed," commented the London-based magazine Defence Analyst.

Missiles that can be fired from ships, planes and land had been developed since the early 1960s and when an Egyptian missile sank the Israeli destroyer Eilat in 1967, naval strategists regarded it as the start of a new era.

"The Arab-Israeli wars forced a major rethink of naval weaponry," according to the magazine Flight International. "The Falklands conflict seems likely to do the same."

Unique conflict  
British defence officials stress

that the Falklands conflict was "in many respects unique" and too much should not be read into the experiences of a task force sent 13,000 kilometres to the South Atlantic.

But valuable lessons were learned and specifically on the fighting at sea, three main lessons appear to have emerged.

The first is a need for stronger ship defences against planes and missiles.

"I demanded more guns. I wanted a wall of lead between me and any bloke attacking," said one captain in San Carlos water, the "bomb alley" between East and West Falkland where British warships were strafed for days.

Even on the Canberra, a cruise liner that carried thousands of troops to the Falklands, machine guns were rigged up at the railings so that the ship could fire back at Skyhawk bombers.

As an interim measure, U.S. Vulcan-Phalanx guns are being fitted to the aircraft carriers Illustrious and Invincible. In time most British front-line ships will get rapid-fire anti-aircraft guns, extra defensive missiles or a combination of both.

The British also hope to improve electronic countermeasures to baffle the guidance systems of Exocets and similar missiles as well as radar, command and weapons control systems.

"Various improvements are being urgently examined," the defence ministry said.

The second lesson learned concerned the danger of fire.

"Within 15 or 20 seconds, a third of the ship was filled with acid smoke," said Capt. Sam Salt after his destroyer the Sheffield was sunk by an Exocet. "Most of it came from electric cables and paint."

It was found that certain plastic cable covering can create dense, toxic smoke. New forms of transmission such as fibre optics may be developed for the future.

Important lessons  
Some important lessons had been learned, the British defence ministry said. The hazard from cabling will be greatly reduced in new ships, there will be more escape hatches, smoke-tight bulk-

Almost 1,400 deaths in Lebanon in '82

BEIRUT (R) — Almost 1,400 people were killed in acts of violence in Lebanon in 1982, excluding those who died in the Israeli invasion, security sources said.

Of the 1,383 reported dead in the year, 217 were killed in fighting between rightist Christian militiamen and Druze leftist fighters in the mountains east of Beirut and more than 180 died in fighting in the northern port of Tripoli. Both areas are still racked by sectarian strife.

There were 377 explosions in the year, and 137 people died as victims of car bombs.

Some 2,120 people died violently in 1981. Over 500 of them were killed in clashes in southern Lebanon between Palestinian commandos and Israeli forces and in Israeli air raids on Beirut in 1981.

No official figures have been issued for the casualties of the Israeli invasion.

Warsaw Pact leaders arrive for summit

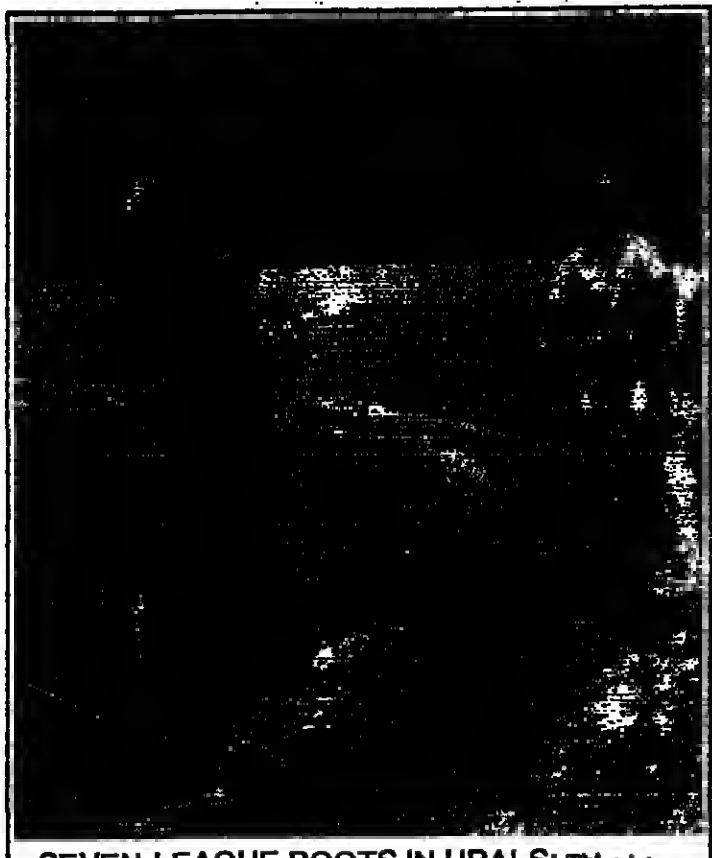
VIENNA (R) — East European leaders were arriving in Prague Monday for a meeting of the Warsaw Pact expected to map out the alliance's foreign policy under new Soviet Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov.

Mr. Andropov is expected to head the Soviet delegation to the two-day summit session which Western diplomats said would begin Tuesday. A preparatory meeting of foreign ministers is expected to be held Monday, they added.

The pact's Soviet commander-in-chief, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, arrived in the Czechoslovak capital Sunday night with a military delegation.

The official Hungarian news agency MTI said Hungary's Communist Party leader Janos Kadar left Budapest by train for Prague Monday morning accompanied by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Defence Minister Lajos Czinege, Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujos and other senior party officials.

Party and government chiefs will also attend from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and Romania. It is the Eastern bloc's first formal summit since May 1980 and Mr. Andropov's first journey abroad since succeeding to the Soviet Communist Party leadership last November.



SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS IN URALS: This picture just received in London after being made in the Soviet Union recently shows engineer Boris Ryslykh, left, a resident of UFA, capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Republic, west of the Urals, testing the seven-league boots which he has invented with the help of other amateur inventors. They claim shepherds and other open-air workers can speed over rough terrain at the speed of horsemen or cyclists on smooth roads. They are fuelled by diesel, using about an egg-shaped an hour. (A.P. wirephoto)

3 kidnapped Italian kids now free

COMO, Italy (R) — Three Italian children were reunited with their families early Monday after police freed one from kidnappers and two others were released by their captors.

Police said a crack carabinieri unit kicked down the door of a lakeside villa here Sunday night and found eight-year-old Davide Agrati held prisoner. They arrested three men.

Both Pope John Paul II and President Sandro Pertini had appealed for Davide to be freed. The boy, heir to the Garatti motor-cycle fortune, was snatched on his way home from school Dec. 1.

Not far away, a police patrol outside the town of Verucchi found a teenage brother and sister wandering alone a motorway after their kidnappers dumped them from a car.

Filippo Rom, 16, and his sister Monica, 12, were abducted on Dec. 20.

Cypriot leader allegedly snubs Kyprianou

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has sharply rejected a New Year assurance of friendship to his community from President Spyros Kyprianou, according to reports in Monday's Turkish Cypriot press.

Mr. Denktash, head of the self-styled Turkish federated state of Cyprus, was quoted in several papers as calling Mr. Kyprianou's comments "a new assault, a new insult to the Turkish Cypriot people."

In a broadcast New Year message, President Kyprianou called the present situation of Turkish Cypriots that of "second class citizens accountable to the Turkish army."

Mr. Denktash said Mr. Kyprianou was acting "as if there were a legitimate Greek Cypriot government in control of the whole of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriots were one of the minorities under such a government."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bulgarian's lawyers to press for release

ROME (R) — Lawyers for a Bulgarian accused of complicity in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II, are expected to file an application soon for his release on grounds of lack of evidence, the Italian press reported Monday.

Judicial sources have said Sergei Antonov's Italian lawyers are confident that seven witnesses have given him an alibi for the day of the shooting, May 13, 1981. The Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera said Monday the lawyers would probably make a legal application soon for his release. He has been in custody since November.

Nurse's father to run for Parliament

LONDON (R) — A former policeman who accused British authorities of covering up the circumstances of his daughter's death in Saudi Arabia has announced he would stand for Parliament at the next general election: Ron Smith, 55, said he would contest his home constituency of Putney, Yorkshire, as an independent because he wants to speak for the little man. The big political parties only represent themselves, he told reporters. The seat is currently held by the ruling Conservative Party with a comfortable 8,700 majority.

'Birth control should be enforced in China'

PEKING (R) — China's strict birth control policy, which allows couples only one child except in very rare cases, should be enforced by law, Family Planning Minister Qian Xunzhong said Monday. Writing in the Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, he said the country's one billion population could be limited effectively only if family planning regulations were backed by legal measures.

Kenyan politician allegedly arrested

NAIROBI (R) — The Nairobi Times newspaper said Monday that former Vice-President Ogina Odiga had been picked up by police at his home in western Kenya, but officials at police headquarters here denied the report. Mr. Odiga, 70, has been a leading government critic for years, and has been under a form of house arrest at his residence in Kisumu since November. The former vice-president's son Oburu, contacted by Reuters at his Mombasa home, said he had no information to confirm the newspaper report which said Mr. Odiga was picked up on Jan. 1 and might appear in court here Tuesday.

10 reported killed in the Philippines

MANILA (R) — The paramilitary constabulary Monday reported 10 deaths in encounters involving government troops and armed groups in various parts of the Philippines. A farmer, his wife and a daughter were killed when a group of armed men broke into their home in the southern province of Bukidnon on Saturday night, the area commander said. Two other children were wounded in the attack, which initial investigations showed was led by an escaped prisoner from Davao City in the southeast. The constabulary also said three alleged Communist rebels were killed in two separate incidents in Butuan City in the northeast of Bukidnon in the past five days.

Naples 'caliph' jailed for life

NAPLES (R) — A Naples underworld leader nicknamed "the caliph" has been jailed for life for the murder of a former companion who joined a rival clan, Italian newspapers reported. They said Luigi Vollaro, 42, listened in silence to the verdict in Naples assize court but several women belonging to the private harem that inspired his nickname sobbed as he was led away to the cells. Police captured Vollaro last March from a fortified bunker he had built on the slopes of Vesuvius, where they found some 50 people including 20 of his children, some illegitimate.

Briton dismissed for calling Zambian clergymen 'rogues'

LUSAKA (R) — The Anglican church in Zambia has dismissed a British lay worker for sending home a letter which described members of the local clergy as rogues, church officials said Monday.

They said the worker, Ronal Carver, was sacked as secretary of the Zambia Anglican Council last weekend and is expected to leave the country soon.

There were widespread calls for Mr. Carver's dismissal after the Times of Zambia newspaper published extracts from the letter sent by Mr. Carver and his wife Elizabeth to friends and relatives

in England. A copy of the letter was passed to the paper by an undisclosed source.

"There are some real rogues here," one extract said.

"It is nothing for a bishop to suspend a priest for drinking and misconduct in public places."

Mr. Carver has complained that the Times quoted the letter out of context.

After the dismissal, the Anglican bishop of Lusaka, Stephen Mumba, told reporters: "We felt it best for all concerned to send Mr. Carver back to the United Kingdom."

Peking signals halt to thaw in artistic freedom

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang has called for tough action to be taken against artists over-influenced by Western ideas.

In the latest sign of a crackdown against artistic experimentation which started in early 1981.

Up to about two years ago, writers were given relatively wide scope to experiment with Western techniques which influenced a number of younger authors.

But this relatively liberal attitude was opposed by more orthodox party officials, especially influential army officers, who regarded it as a betrayal of Maoist artistic ideals. Now the emphasis is on realistic military and peasant themes rather than experimentation.

The crackdown also has the support of reformists like Mr. Hu and his powerful mentor Deng Xiaoping, who are deeply concerned about growing Western influence as a result of China's opening to the outside world following the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

They believe Western "bourgeois liberalism" is undermining confidence in Communism, especially among young people who like to wear jeans and listen to Hong Kong pop music.

Commenting on the reporting of Western news in the Chinese press, Mr. Hu said articles which praised life in the West uncritically should not be published.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—I am thoroughly confused. All the books I have read tell me that, to raise an overall, you need enough to offer some play for game, even if partner is minimum—otherwise, there is no point to increasing the level. Yet in your columns I consistently see people raising overcalls with only a smattering of values. Has bridge passed me by, or is there a reason for this madness? —L. Rogers, Toronto, Ont.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—I don't know about bridge, but alas, time passes us all by. And over the years, bidding styles have changed somewhat.

Not all that much really. We were always intended to preempt the opponents and, in effect, that's one of the accomplishments of a light raise of partner's overall. As a matter of fact, there is an example in this week's quiz of such a raise, so perhaps your question might instill a host of others.

Once upon a time, overcalls were made in almost any collection of 13 cards, regardless of vulnerability. But when the opponents learned how to double at low levels, players slowly tightened the requirements for an overall, chiefly out of respect for their pocket-books.

The next development was a precise structure for responding in partner's takeout double and, as a result, a takeout double was no longer made on any hand that counted up to the equivalent of an opening bid. For example, consider this hand after your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond:

♦ x x x x x  
♥ A K J x x  
♦ A x x x  
♥ K x x

In the early days of con-

tract bridge, you had to double and hope that you could control the subsequent auction. Now even a novice recognizes the inherent danger that partner might jump to some large number of spades in response to a takeout double, and on what might even be a four-card suit in a good hand. Yet this hand could produce game opposite a partner who had little more than a singleton diamond and a heart fit! The solution was to overcall one heart and to ease the requirements for a response to an overall.

And it was done in a logical way. Since, by and large, an overall shows pretty close to the values for an opening bid, the overcaller's partner treats it as if his partner had actually opened the bidding. With 7 points and a fit, he raises his partner's suit. However, since his partner did not make a takeout double, there is no need to keep the bidding open with a weak hand and a partial misfit. Thus, with 7 points and no fit, responder simply passes. Consider these two hands after your left-hand opponent opens one diamond and partner overcalls one heart:

a) ♦ K x x x x    h) ♦ x x  
      ♥ x x x        ♥ Q x x x  
      ♦ Q x x        ♦ x x  
      ♥ Q x x        ♥ K J x x x

With hand a), pass partner's overall—there's no point in introducing your spade suit, because partner would have doubled had he been interested in spades as well as hearts. Hand b) is actually a high card point weaker, but it has tremendous playing strength: four trumps, ruffing values and a good side suit. Clearly, you are worth a raise to two hearts. If partner is one of those old-fashioned types who would not dream of overcalling unless he could count enough tricks in his own hand, even that might be an underbid!

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